The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,130 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
*†L. SHANNON	4189	800	J. S. Murray	21st Oct.
—OATHAY	2983	500	M. de Horne	28th „
*†L. BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	4th Nov.
†* VICTORIA	6600	1500	G. F. Cates	11th „
†L. BYDASPES	2984	500	E. Crew	18th „
—SURAT	3142	550	J. L. Parfitt	25th „
†L. VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	2nd Dec.

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Dublin; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

† *The new steamer Victoria, 6,300 tons, Captain G. F. Cates, will leave Bombay on the 11th November with the homeward mails, calling at Naples, Plymouth, and London. She has accommodation of the highest class for 172 First and 164 Second Saloon Passengers.*

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. R. Daniell	26th Oct.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	R. Harvey	11th Nov.
SUTLEJ	4191	800	A. H. Johnson	25th „
PESHAWAR	3300	600	L. H. Moule	9th Dec.
BALLARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	23rd „

Return Tickets are issued to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Oct. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	23th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. '88.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Dec.	20th „
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	20th „	10th Feb.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	...	On the 5th Nov.
BORMIDA	...	On the 29th „

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 3, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich.	4,600	650	7th Nov.
TITANIA	M. Garofolich.	4,200	600	7th Dec.
				1888.
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1887.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	600	14th Oct.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 13, 1887.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY OF CARTHAGE," 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about 19th November. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins (on deck), Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crews entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 11th October 1887.

APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

SITUATE close to the Bunders and Sassoon Dock, where all Mail Passengers and Troops embark and disembark, thus avoiding the weary drive across the City, so trying to invalids after the sea voyage. It is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Termini at Victoria and Colaba, and within five minutes' walk of the chief business houses in the Fort. It commands the finest Sea Views and Landscapes of any Hotel in Bombay, and is open on all sides to the Sea Breeze.

It is furnished throughout in first-class style

WITH SEPARATE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR FAMILIES OR BACHELORS.

The Cuisine is under the supervision of an English *Chef* and is specially suited for Europeans.

CHARGES MODERATE.

For terms, &c., apply to the MANAGER,
APOLLO BUNDER HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of such quantities of Refined PETROLEUM or KEROSINE OIL as the Company may require during the year 1888, estimated at 10,000 cases.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 570, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 9th November next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th October 1887.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.

BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October 1887, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 19th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 3rd November, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHE.

S.S. "KANRGA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Oct. 18, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Interpreters meet Steamers at all chief Continental Ports. Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA. } RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Calcutta : 11, Old Court-House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size..	Prices per dozen 4½ by 3½	5½ by 4½	6½ by 6½	8½ by 8	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid	Rs. 1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8	
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid	„ 1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0	
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous	„ 1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

EYE PRESERVERS AND SPECTACLES.
LOW IN PRICE, BUT OF THE VERY BEST QUALITY.

EYE PRESERVERS, with eye-pieces of carefully selected and perfect glass, Dioptric Green, Neutral and Smoked.

	Rs. a.
RAILWAY SPECTACLES, fine wire gauze side, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3 8
Do. do. more strongly made and of superior finish	7 0
SPOON SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	3 0
Do. do. Nickelled folding frames.	4 8
PLAIN, SPECTACLE SHAPE, mounted in best blued steel frames, per pair	3 0
GOGGLES, with fine wire gauze sides, velvet border, and elastic head band, per pair	2 4
HORSE SHOE SHAPE, with side pieces, per pair	5 0
Do. mounted in gold, single pin	30 0
Do. turn pin	34 0
SPECTACLES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.	
CONCAVE, for the relief of Short Sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair	6 0
Do. deeply concave, Nos. 13 and 14	7 0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. curl side for riding	13 8
CONVEX, for the assistance of aged or long sight, mounted in best blued steel frames, single or turn pin, per pair.	6 0
Do. in gold frames, single pin	20 0
Do. do. turn pin	25 0
Do. do. curl side for riding	13 8
EYE-GLASSES, of the finest real Brazilian Pebble.	
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	3 4
Do. deeply Concave, Nos. 13 and 14	4 8
DOUBLE (SPRING FOLDERS), mounted in Tortoise Shell, with gilt Steel Spring, Concave or Convex, per pair	7 0
Do, in gold frame	22 8
EYE-GLASSES AND CATARACT SPECTACLES, with Lenses of purest Glass.	
CONCAVE, single, with roughed rim and hole for cord, each	1 8
Do. double spring folders, without frames, per pair	3 0
CATARACT SPECTACLES, in blued steel frames, numbered from + 10 to + 20, Dioptric Strength increasing with the numbers per pair	6
EYE SHADES, DOUCHES, ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES, ARTIFICIAL ANIMALS' AND BIRDS EYES.	

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.
TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS, ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS.
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
HUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SHERRIES AND PORTS.

SHERRIES. (GONZALEZ, BYASS & CO.'S)	CASH. Per dozen. Rs. a.
YELLOW SEAL.—A light Spanish Wine of fair quality	16 0
EXTRA DRY PALE.—A light, natural, unblended Wine	20 0
PALE DINNER.—An excellent Wine for general use	23 0
VINO DE PASTO.—A good, genuine, Dinner Wine	26 0
SUPERIOR FINO.—Old, pure, delicate, dry	25 0
OLD DRY.—Very superior, soft and dry	28 0
GOLDEN.—A rich, nutty flavoured Dessert Wine	29 0
MANZANILLA.—Very dry and pale	30 0
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.—Very old and choice „	30 0

PORTS. (SANDEMAN'S.)	Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
SUPERIOR OLD PORT.—This, our well-known "Invalid's Port," so generally prescribed and recommended by the medical profession, is a superior dessert wine; tawny with age, of fine bouquet and character	34 0	18 8
FINE OLD PORT.—Of good body and flavour; it is a wholesome, nutritious wine, thoroughly matured previous to being bottled	27 0	14 8
OLD PORT.—A rich and fruity wine, of moderate price	19 0	...

Our present holdings of both Sherries and Ports are exceptionally good, and will bear favourable comparison with wines at a much higher price.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld..
WINE MERCHANTS.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE.

CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU.

THE above Estate is spreading out along the Banks of the river Cher in hillocks all covered with Vine Plantations. The abundant Crops which are reaped every year are specially used for making the CHATEAU-CHENONCEAU Sparkling Wines.

Not to talk of Similar Wines of inferior quality the Chateau-Chenonceau is possessed of all the qualities of the finest growths of Champagne, to which it can be advantageously compared.

In the several Exhibitions, the Chateau-Chenonceau has successively obtained the highest rewards.

The prices are kept specially moderate to get the name appreciated according to its merits.

Extra Dry	...	...	...	Rs.	36-8 per doz.
Dry	...	...	...	„	30-8 „
Extra Dry	...	...	...	„	42-12 Per Case of 2 doz. pints.
Dry	...	...	...	„	36-8 „ „ „

TO BE HAD FROM MEIFFRE NEVEU & CO.
SOLE AGENTS.
OR KEMP AND CO., Ld.,
SUB-AGENTS.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity ! !
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes ! !

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS :

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULAR."	Rs. 30 8
"PALE DRY."	„ 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	„ 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	„ 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	„ 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	„ 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.,

IN soliciting ORDERS, beg to inform their CONSTITUENTS that the SHIRT Department is superintended by a First-class London Cutter. GENTLEMEN may rely on a Well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of INDIAN Washing.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

ZEPHYR OR TAFFETA SHIRTS.
Soft and light, for Hot weather wear. Per ½ doz. Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all Fast Colours, and durable materials.
Shirts, Collars attached, Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under Uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27.
Ex-fine Long-cloth, do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8 ; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-8.

CRICKETING SHIRTS.
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirt, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 12-8 each.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

OUR LADIES' "POPULAR" GOLD WATCH.

A PRETTY LITTLE GOLD WATCH, jewelled movements, well finished, reliable and accurate.

A NICE PRESENT FOR A LADY.

NAGPORE, Aug. 20, 1887.

Dear Sirs,—About two years ago I PURCHASED from you a LADIES' GOLD WATCH which I think you call your "POPULAR" WATCH. I now send it to you for a new glass. It has so pleased my wife that I write to ask you to send me another by V. P. P. for my daughter. It keeps most perfect time.—Yours faithfully, T. S. M.

In Gold Crystal-faced Keyless Case	... Rs. 50
„ Gold Hunting Keyless Case	... „ 65
„ Gold Half-Hunting „ „	... „ 70

All uniformly priced. Guaranteed for TWO years. Can be had in a PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED Case.

LADIES' GUARD RINGS
In a variety of latest designs from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.
Engagement, Wedding, Presentation, and Dress Rings, a complete assortment for selection.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower. POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY
A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24 ; Single bottle, Rs. 2. Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS
SUPPLIED WITH THE CHOICEST PROVISIONS, BEERS, WINES, ÆRATED WATERS, &c., &c.,
BY
PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LIPP'S PIANOS,
SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HATS DEPARTMENT.

WE have just received our new and fashionable selection of Felt and Dress Hats, Sun Helmets and Tweed Caps in all the latest shades and patterns, manufactured for us by the well-known firms of Lincoln Bennett and Co. and Townend and Co. We give special attention to this important department, and our productions are well known for their superior style, finish, and quality.

Black Flexible Round Crown Felt Hats	Rs. 9 8
Do. Do. Square do. do.	„ 9 8
Dark Brown Round do. do.	„ 9 8
"Dun," the present style do. do.	„ 9 8
Terra Cotta, the new colour do. do.	„ 9 8
Ladies' Felt Riding Hats, very richly lined and padded	„ 9 0
Black Paris Silk Dress Hats	„ 16 8
Drab Shell do.	„ 12 8
Tweed Deer Stalkers, New Checks and Plain Colours	„ 4 8
Do. Cricket Shape in Cheviots and Home Spuns, &c.	„ 4 8
Do. Golf do. capital for Tennis	„ 4 8
The Borrohel, Tweed Deer Stalker, well ventilated and with small flaps at sides to protect the temples from	„ 5 0

Black Silk Velvet and Embroidered Smoking Caps, a large assortment.
Ellwood's and Christy's Sun Hats, Helmets and Terais.
Hawke's New Regulation Doe Helmets.

BAIJIAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,
HATTERS, HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY, POONA AND SECUNDERABAD.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietor to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best scientific authorities.

Every Bedroom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station, Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day
Cook's coupons accepted.

GRIFFITHS' "PYRODENE,"
FIRE PROOF PAINT AND FIRE PROOFING LIQUID.

The only reliable Firproofing for
WOOD, CANVAS, MUSLIN, PAPER, &c.

See Professor Watson Smith's report on fireproofing in the *Times* of 9th, 12th, and 13th Sept. 1887.

These paints were used throughout the Manchester Exhibition in preference to any other and certified by the Chemical Section of Owen's College, Manchester, as the most effective in the market.

Theatres, Hotels, Public Offices, Houses, &c., can be decorated to any taste owing to the many tints that can be produced.

It is a Fire-resisting and Decorative Medium combined, and the only one in the market.

Where this Paint is used, Insurance Companies considerably reduce the premiums.

Sole Manufacturers—GRIFFITHS BROS. & Co., 9, New Broad St., London, England.

Agent in Calcutta. A. L. M. Moncrieff, Great Eastern Hotel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEXT SUNDAY'S
ISSUE OF THE
KAISER-I-HIND
WILL CONTAIN
A PORTRAIT OF
THE LATE
MICHAEL KATKOFF,
EDITOR OF THE
MOSCOW GAZETTE.

THE KAISER-I-HIND
is the ONLY Gujarati Journal of Literature, Politics, &c., having by far the Widest Circulation in India.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee & Stage Manager......MR. H. STANLEY.
UNDER DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE,
HARRY STANLEY'S
SHAKESPEREAN DRAMATIC,
OPERATIC AND PANTOMIME COMPANY
WILL APPEAR
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH OCTOBER,
LAST NIGHT BUT NINE,
In their Grand Pantomime of
HARLEQUIN JACK, THE GIANT KILLER.
During the Pantomime, a distinguished London Artist has kindly consented to appear and sing one of the London Novelties.
GRAND TRANSFORMATION SCENE,
NEW LOCAL SONGS, &c., &c., &c.
APPEARANCE OF THE SOUDAN DWARF.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY,
By request RUDDIGORE.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Reserved Tickets at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9 sharp.

JUBILEE PURSES,

With a Secret Drawer for Gold Coins.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY
ESTABLISHED 1847.

DIARIES! DIARIES!!

NOW READY.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1888.
OFFICE DIARIES.
POCKET DIARIES.
SCRIBBLING DIARIES.
DIARIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

BOMBAY
MATRICULATION MECHANICS,
BY
K. D. NAEGAMVALA.
PRICE
Re. 1, post free Re. 1-2, by V. P. Post Re. 1-4.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,

CHEMISTS AND OPTICIANS.
FINEST PEBBLE.

CONCAVE SPECTACLES (For the relief of short sight)
AND
CONVEX SPECTACLES (For the assistance of aged or long sight)—

	Rs.	a.
Mounted in blued Steel frames, single turnpin or curlside ....per pair	5	0
Mounted in Nickelplated or Aluminium Gold frames ....per pair	6	0
Mounted in Silver frames .... „	12	0
Mounted in 18ct. Gold frames, single „	27	0
Mounted in 18ct. Gold frames, turnpin or		

CONCAVE OR CONVEX EYEGLASSES, SINGLE—

With roughened rim and hole for cord.each	2	8
Mounted in frames........ „	2	8

CONCAVE OR CONVEX EYEGLASSES, DOUBLE—

Frameless Spring folders ....per pair	4	8
Mounted in Gilt Steel frames, spring folders ....per pair	5	8
Mounted in Shell or Mother-of-Pearl frames, spring folders ....per pair	10	0
Mounted in Silver frames, spring folders „	12	0
Mounted in 18ct. Gold frames, Ladies' spring folders .... „	25	0
Mounted in 18ct. Gold frames, Gentlemen's spring folders ....per pair	27	0

CONCAVE OR CONVEX TINTED SPECTACLES—

Mounted in bright Steel frames ...per pair	7	0

CATARACT SPECTACLES—

Mounted in best blued Steel or gilt frames ....per pair Rs. 7 to	10	0
Mounted in Aluminium, 1 in. to 1½ in... „	18	8
Mounted in Aluminium, 2 in. to 4½ in. „	16	0

COLOURED EYE PRESERVERS. Blue, Green, Neutral and Smoke Tints.

Goggles with wire gauze sides, velvet border and elastic head band......per pair	2	8
Spectacle shaped, plain, mounted in best blued Steel frames ....per pair	3	0
Spoon shaped, mounted in best blued Steel frames, single or turnpin ....per pair	4	0
Horse-Shoe shaped, mounted in best German Silver frames, single or turnpin „	7	0
Railway Spectacles, fine wire gauze sides, with or without velvet border, mounted in best blued Steel frames	4	0

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

Cigars.	Towels.
Cheroots.	Counterpanes.
Cigarettes.	Sheeting.
Tobaccos.	Shikar Cloth.
Smokers' Requisites.	Door and Window Curtains.
Photographic Materials	
Pianos.	
Piano Stools.	Cooking Stoves.
Piano Insulators.	Warming Stoves.
Luncheon Baskets.	Carpets.
Travellers' Tables.	Sponges.
Travellers' Wash Stand	Travelling Bath Tubs
Scrap Albums.	Galvanized Iron Bath Tubs.
Portrait Albums.	
Cameras.	Enamelled Iron Ware.
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Bent Wood Furniture.	Burnishers.
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SPECIAL CATALOGUE ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA OR RINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE WATERBURY

JUBILEE WORD
COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1ST AUGUST AND
BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in

"WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 or 1887 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld. BOMBAY. price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	... ...	Rs. 500
2nd „	... ...	„ 200
3rd „	... ...	„ 100
20 Prizes	... ...	„ 10 each

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery.
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERUS* SWITZERLAND

Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.

The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
Price one Anna.

May be had of all our Agents for the Watch, Wholesale at Rs. 5-4 per Gross.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from

SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

THE Undersigned, in thanking their numerous Customers for their Liberal Patronage during the late Mr. ABDOOL RAHMAN MINIE'S connection with them, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that their Business will be carried on as heretofore under the immediate care of our Mr. SULLIMAN ABDOOL WHED.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

ABDOOL RAHMAN MINEE & Co.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

BERIGNY & Co., CALCUTTA.

NO. 18—VETERINERY CHEST. A great big oak case adapted to Dr. Moore's Veterinary Homoeopathy for the treatment of Beasts, and containing all the medicines required, that is seventy-two pound and ounce bottles of Tinctures, nine half-ounce bottles of Triturations, a Graduated Drenching Glass, a pair of Scales and Weights, Scissors, Lint, Guttapercha, and all other requisites—suitable for gentlemen owners of horses, horse dealers, stable keepers, veterinary surgeons, particularly Mofussil Residents. Price Rs. 115.

BERIGNY & Co.

NOTICE.

WE herewith beg to inform our acquaintances and the public that on account of enlargening our business we shall REMOVE our OFFICE and WORKSHOPS by the 20th instant, from Hornby Row, 15, to Church Gate Street, 16, premises late Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., where all orders and letters have to be addressed.

C. JOST AND CO.,
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS,
ELECTRO-PLATERS, etc.,
Church Gate Street, 16, Bombay.

BOMBAY AND PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs 20 per Original Share of Rs. 500 and of Rs. 5 per New issue Share of Rs. 125, for the year ending 31st December, 1887, has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Ash Lane, Fort, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st proximo, to Registered Shareholders on the 31st December, 1886.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Share Certificates when applying for Dividened Warrants.

A. H. ZENAL ABADEEN SHERAZEE,
Bombay, 4th Oct. 1887. Agent.

THE CASH BAZAAR, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CASH BAZAAR, Limited, will be held at No. 23, Church Gate Street, the Company's Registered Office, on TUESDAY the 25th day of October, 1887, at 3-30 p.m., when the subjoined Resolution, which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 8th day of October, 1887, will be submitted for confirmation as a special Resolution.

Resolution above referred to:—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1862." Should the Resolution be confirmed, a further Resolution will be proposed at the same time for the appointment of a Liquidator or Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
W. TATE,
Secretary and Manager,
Bombay, October 11, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR OILS, TALLOW AND COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent, up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of—

CASTOR OIL.
COCOANUT OIL.
KEROSINE OIL.
LINSEED OIL, Raw and Boiled.
TALLOW, best clarified, white.
[illegible] No. 2 do. do.
Do. No. 3 do. do.

Required by the Company during the 12 months commencing 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at the Bombay and Ajmere Depots, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company,") and as a further security for the due fulfilment of the Contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR SMALL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of SMALL STORES, COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c., required by the Company at Bombay and Ajmere for the year commencing 1st January, 1888. Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Form of Tender, with Forms and Conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender, without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company") and as a further security for the due performance of the Contract, a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the total deposit amounts to 5 per cent of the total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, Oct. 7, 1887.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
ICLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 10th November, 1887, for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of this Company for the year commencing on the 1st January, 1888.

Particulars of the estimated quantities, together with Forms and conditions on which only Tenders will be accepted, can be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, and Deputy-Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere Depot, where samples can be seen on and after the 15th instant.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required to accompany each Tender (if in Government Papers or other Securities to be endorsed "in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company"), and as a further security for the due performance of the contract a deduction of 10 per cent. will be made from each payment until the deposit amounts to 5 per cent. of total estimated value of the items to be supplied.

The right is reserved to select any one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the Tender rate.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, October 7, 887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
„ „ „ Overland Summary,
„ „ „ Weekly Budget
„ „ „ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co,
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800 000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS........	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 6 months, at 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Austialia, America, China and Japan.

F. DE BOVIS,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, December 12, 1885.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL...... £ 548,900.
REST...... .... „ 132,412.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE CO., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!
MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition
ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.
The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!
INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.
Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display, Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.
QUARTS, case of 4 dozens........ Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS do, 8 do. .... „ 2-12 „

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

NOTICE is hereby given that SADANAND LUXMONJEE and VINAYEK VISHWASRAO, ANANDRAO VISHWASRAO, JANARDHAN VISHWASRAO and KASHINATH VISHWASRAO, the heirs and legal representatives of VISHWASRAO LUXMONJEE, have contracted to sell to Mr. SHOBAGCHUND DOWLATCHUND the following described immoveable property. All persons having or claiming any right, title or interest in the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to Messrs. LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE and NICHOLSON, at their Office, No. 79, Medow Street, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Lohar Chawl Street outside the Fort, in the Island of Bombay, fronting the said Lohar Chawl Street on the south side thereof, in the subdistrict of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue Pension and Tax under old No. 132 new No. 1079 old Survey No. 9-1190 and new Survey No. 1799, together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house, and appurtenances standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment of Municipal Taxes, formerly under No. 61 and now under ward No. 1087, Street Nos. 260 and 262, Street Lohar Chawl, Ward C, containing by admeasurement 333 1-3 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Raghoba Gopal, on or towards the west by the property of Bhana Kharwa, on or towards the north by the Lohar Chawl Street, and on or towards the south by the other property of the said Bhana Kharwa, and which said hereditaments and premises are in the occupation of the said Sadanand Luxmonjee and others and their tenants.—Dated this 10th day of October 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE FINEST CONTINENTAL VINEYARDS AND SCOTCH AND IRISH DISTILLERIES have for a period of nearly *THREE-QUARTERS OF A CENTURY* been represented by us. We can quote MESSES AND CLUBS rates *FIVE PER CENT.* LOWER than those of other Shippers, thereby doing away with the necessity of their DIRECT IMPORTATIONS, as our lengthy experience and the ENORMOUS PURCHASES made by us yearly for our numerous Branches and Agencies throughout the East enable us to buy CHEAPER AND BETTER. For Price List apply to

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

FOR SALE—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien........	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	..
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	..

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31
TERMS—NETT CASH.
Apply to
BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 56 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 55 0	...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry........	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 60 0	„ 62 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PARSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ...
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	„ ...
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ ...	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg........	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ ...	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Very fine „	„ 27 0	—
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port..	„ 38 0	—

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons........	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin........	„ 27 0	...

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..

From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 11 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...

From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12 0	„ 11 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar........	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0

BRANDY.

H. Montroe's Three Stars	Rs. 17 0
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy........	„ 21 0
Cognac Fine Champagne, Red Bars, from Munzer and Fils	„ 25 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules..	„ 27 0
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne........	„ 35 0
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay........	Rs. 21 0
Chambertin	„ 28 0

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0
„ „ *	„ 23 0
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 20 0

BEER.

	Per doz. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles........	„ 5 0	...
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 .	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	„ 3 4
Grimm's „	„ 5 0	...

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
Etna Rossa	„ 14 0	..

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
Do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kummel........	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow........	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs.19 to 22.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 1
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality..	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus........	Rs. 2 8	Re. 1 8
Do. medium size	„ 2 0	.. ...
Celery	...	„ 0 10
French Beans	...	„ 0 10
Young Peas	..	„ 0 12
Young Carrots	..	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	..	„ 0 10

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart R
Bombay, August 28, 1887.

SHE SHOWED SIGNS OF DEATH.
"52, Storks-road, S.E.,
June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
41, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My grandmother, who is now 78 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters at stated times, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters, I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully.
(Signed) "R. K. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, together with other medicinal leaves and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS.
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY.
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.
BEWARE OF FRAUDS.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 *per year* includingpostage.

NOTICES

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs. 50
Gold Hunting Keyless	„ 65
Gold Half-hunting Keyless	„ 70

All uniformaly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

MARCKS AND Co., Limited,
Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhoea, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhoea, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

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Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Dunbar (s), from Moulmein. Yesterday —I. M. S. Canning, from Aden and Commilla (s), Karachi.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessel sailed yesterday :—Taif (s), for Mauritius and Byculla (s), Rangoon and Moulmein.

Prince's Dock.—The I. M. S. Canning and the s.s. Stura and Khiva entered the dock yesterday.

Letting off Fireworks.—Rama Govind and sixty-nine others were yesterday charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with letting off fireworks on the public thoroughfares at Chowpatty, Parel, Girgaum, Cammatteepoora and Byculla, in contravention of the order issued by the Commissioner of Police. On pleading guilty to the charge, they were fined in sums varying from four annas to one rupee each.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held yesterday by the coroner touching the death of a newly born female child found lying in Bapty Road, west of Bapty Flour Mills, wrapped in two pieces of an old saree. The police have made inquiries with a view to discovering the mother of the deceased, but have not as yet succeeded. Dr. Sidney Smith, the surgeon to the coroner, said, he made an autopsy of the body of the deceased. There were no external marks of violence on it. The body was much decomposed, so much so, that he was unable to give the cause of death. The jury thereupon returned an open verdict.

The Stanley Company.—The Pantomime of "Jack the Giant Killer," to which we called attention in Monday's issue, was successfully performed by Mr. H. Stanley's Company at the Gaiety Theatre on Monday and again last night. The house was crowded, and judging from the manner in which many of the songs were encored, especially two rendered by the London artiste, the performance was greatly appreciated. The Company leaves at the end of the present week for Calcutta, and the Bombay theatre-going public should take the opportunity of enjoying the really good acting and singing of this company before their departure.

Theft from a Flour Mill.—Wittoo Soma, a pensioned policeman, and Visram Baloo a noted character, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the former of stealing a quantity of flour and three gunny bags of the collective value of Rs. 2-9, the property of the Royal Flour Mills Company, and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the said offence. Accused No. 1, who was employed as a night watchman at the Royal Flour Mills situated near the Victoria Gardens, was observed, on the morning of the 16th instant, handing a quantity of flour and three gunny bags to the other accused, who, on receiving the articles, was making off with it when he was arrested by a policeman. The first named accused, who had hitherto a good character, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and his companion to six months' similar imprisonment.

Attempted Theft.—A noted character, named Gungaram Dhoona, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of attempting to steal a silver waist chain, valued Rs. 17, from the person of Khodidass Poonjaram, on Monday night. The accused pushed up against the complainant on the night in question while standing in a crowd viewing the Dewalee illuminations at Mahadew Baugh, and dexterously undid the screw of his waist chain, and removed the same. The complainant feeling that the chain was being removed, at once got hold of the hand of the accused, who dropped the chain to the ground and endeavoured to get away. With the assistance of the other bystanders he was handed over to the police. Accused, on admitting several previous convictions, was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Native Theatricals.—The Victoria Theatrical Company have of late been performing some of the most popular Hindustani and Gujerati plays at the Novelty Theatre, at Bori Bunder. This is the company that had gone home sometime ago, and although they did not succeed as well as they had expected in interesting the British public in native plays, they have learnt from their visit to England a good deal which they did not fail to turn to account on their return to this city. The Novelty Theatre, which is the property of the proprietors, has been built on an approved plan, and besides being spacious and comfortable, its accoustic properties are very good. Last Saturday, there was a full house to witness the opera of Alibaba in Hindoostani. The music was generally good, especially the singing of a female belonging to Alibaba's household. The introduction of some European airs added to the liveliness of the performance, but the innovation has not been looked upon by lovers of Indian music with unmingled satisfaction. The acting of Alibaba was far above the average performance of native players. The person who had taken this *role* was Mr. Cursetji Balivala, one of the proprietors of the company, who, as a comedian and a singer, is the favourite of the native play-going public. The "forty thieves" appear to have taken some lessons in drill, which enabled them to go through some interesting evolutions. The entertainment concluded with a very mirth-provoking farce.

Delhi Flour Mills.—Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., of Bombay, the proprietors of the Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills, recently established at this place, have lost their ablest and most valued assistant, an employe of 27 years' service. Mr. Fearnley was the originator of the idea of establishing flour mills at this place, which, being a large commercial centre, was peculiarly adapted for the reception of such an industry—the first of its kind in this part of the country. It is scarcely eighteen months ago that Mr. Fearnley first came to Delhi, and it is only necessary to keep this fact in view to enable us to frame an appreciative estimate of his remarkable energy and the value of his services as a business manager. Within the above short space of time he selected the site for the mills, negotiated for the possession of the land, struggled through the difficulties raised by official red-tapeism, had the buildings erected, the machinery put together and the work started. There is nothing more to be done, and the new manager will simply have to attend to a completed and smooth-working business. Mr. Fearnley has accomplished a task which very few men could have carried out to completion in so short a space of time, and Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co. have to be congratulated on the very satisfactory result which their capital has achieved under the guidance and superintendence of their late manager.—*Pioneer.*

An Impudent Forgery.—Messrs. Treacher hnd Co., Ld., at Poona, have been the victims of a most impudent imposition at the hands of a Madrasi *budmash.* This man was employed for a few days as a servant by Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. Anderson, but was dismissed on its transpiring that he was a jail bird from Satara, who had only been released on the occasion of her Majesty's jubilee. The man did not, however, leave the compound ; and having practised copying Mrs. Anderson's signature, he commenced to indent upon Messrs. Treacher with forged chits ordering wines and stores. Being a *gourmand*, his orders included the best brands of Champagne, Exshaw's No. 1 Brandy, Maraschino, Pate de foie gras, and other delicacies ; but success made him over bold, and eventually brought him to grief. Having succeeded in obtaining goods to the value of about Rs. 100, he sent in one single order for nearly the same amount ; and this arousing Mr. Fletcher's suspicions, inquiries as to the genuineness of the indent were made. The man was arrested and confessed the crime, saying that he was a poor man, and wanted to go his own country. He had evidently heard that Messrs. Treacher and Co.'s shares were a capital investment, and therefore considerately selected that firm, as being well able to pay his expenses home. He is now in the hands of the Police, awaiting his trial for the offence.—*Deccan Herald.*

Smuggling Opium.—One Balla bin Bahiroo Aote has been arrested by the Poona Police near the Kotwal's Chaudi with about sixteen pounds of smuggled opium in his possession. The case has been sent to the City Magistrate, where it is pending investigation.—*Ibid.*

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Rockcliff in the Prince's Dock, this evening, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

Floriline! —For the Teeth and Breath — A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale Farby Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thiegnalds-road London.

MADRAS.

Restoration of a Temple.—It having been reported to the Collector of Bellary that one Bavaji Dever Naik, a Bhyraji, was collecting materials to repair the large temple, known as the Malyavantam temple,—one of the finest amongst the Hampi ruins,—enquiry was made, and it was found that such was the case, and that the Bhyraji professed to be in possession of a large sum of money subscribed for the purpose of effecting the repairs. The walls of the temple are of brick faced with large slabs of granite, which have given way in many places, and these he proposed to replace ; the roof also leaked in several places, and he proposed laying down fresh concrete, as well as repairing the steps, pavement and stone caves, and the defaced brick-work of the gopurum. The temple is one in which religious worship is still kept up ; it has, however, from the beginning of the century been regarded as one of the ruins open to be public, and the Collector, consequently, refused permission to the Bhyraji to undertake the repairs until Government had been consulted in the matter. A reference was accordingly made, and permission was accorded by Government to the repairs being carried out as proposed, on the condition that visitors of all castes and creeds be freely admitted, as at present, at all hours of the day, to inspect any part of the building except the inner room where the idol is kept ; that the work be confined strictly to repairs ; that the plan of the building be in no way changed, nor any part of it be demolished, and no sculptures or sculptured pillars be defaced, removed, or altered ; and that the Bhyraji acquire no right over the temple or its precincts, and should be subject to ejectment at the order of Government in case of breach of any of these conditions. The Bhyraji has expressed his willingness to sign an agreement binding him as above ; and, as the temple was fast falling into decay and needed repair, the arrangement may, we suppose, be regarded as a satisfactory one for all parties, considering the conditions under which the repairs are to be carried out, the conduct of which will, no doubt, be carefully watched, to see that this interesting monument of a bye-gone age is in no way injured.—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH AND PUNJAB.

Railway Communication.—The warning published in our issue of the 23rd September as to the impending changes in the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway's time table, though it may have prepared the public, has not reconciled them to the resulting discomfort and annoyance. In answer to numerous complaints of late posts, the Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, in a letter published elsewhere, explains the facts of the case. The simple reason of the matter is, of course, that since the opening of the Benares Bridge, the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company have been laying themselves out for competing with the East Indian and North-Western for the through passenger traffic between Moghul Serai and Saharunpore, trusting in shorter distance and cheaper fares to counterbalance the disadvantages of a change of carriages Nor would any one wish to quarrel with them for this: what the North-West public do complain of is that in the Company's new arrangements, the convenience of local passenger traffic is totally ignored. To get down from Naini Tal to Allahabad now, thanks to the new arrangements, involves a night in a bungalow, a start at an unearthly hour in the morning, a day spent in a creeping train between Bareilly and Lucknow, and yet another night in a railway carriage. Going the other way, the journey has been converted from one of 24 hours' comparative comfort into one of 36 hours' misery, and simply because the Oudh and Rohilkhund Company will not condescend to start their train from Cawnpore in time to catch the Bareilly train at Lucknow. The line has returned to its traditions again ; and it is thoroughly characteristic that it should have chosen to do so just when the traffic from Kumaon is at its highest point.—*Pioneer.*

CEYLON.

Prosperity for Matale.—A new era of prosperity seems to have commenced, and in addition to our railway paying 4 per cent, an infallible sign is the great demand for land which has sprung up. Low flat lands suitable for tea and cacao and near the railway are being eagerly sought after. Two or three days ago a Government inquiry was held regarding certain lands in the neighbourhood of Bandarapolla estate, the intending purchaser being a well-known Kolebokka planter who won a prize for his strong pungent teas at the Matale Show ; these lands, however, it was found had been the property of natives for many years, and Government has had nothing to do with them. An equally well-known Hantane and Deltota tea planter is said to be in negotiation for some jungle not far from the station, and an enterprising V. A. is likely to open up a large clearing near another young tea place which is turning out a great success, while at Ukuwala (about three miles from Metale) large clearings are being made by the indefatigable Mr. Barber, and two planters from the Elkaduwa district, and I am told two more from upcountry, have been down looking after any suitable land that may be available ; so altogether the district bids fair to be as prosperous and populous as it was 25 years ago. It was supposed at one time that Matale was to dry a district for tea ; this appears to have been a great mistake, as it has been found that 80 or 90 inches of rain in the year equally distributed are ample, and that in this climate at least, the once favorite aggregate of 125 inches or more would certainly stop flushing, and do more harm than good—*Observer.*

Our Departing Colonial Secretary.—Sir Cecil and Lady Smith embarked on board the Oxus, for Singapore on last Friday, when he finally bade goodbye to Ceylon, and left to take up the Government of the Straits.—*Ibid.*

SCENE AT A WEST END CLUB.

At the Marlborough Street Policecourt on Sept. 23, Major Persse, of the Primrose Club, Park Lane, St James's, was summoned for having assaulted Arthur Edward Perks Morris, of Charles Street, Knightsbridge, on Sept. 16. Mr. B Francis Williams, Q.C., and Mr. F. C. Philips supported the summons, and Mr. R. S. B. Hammond Chambers defended. Mr. Francis Williams, in opening the case, said the complainant was a member of the Primrose Club, of which the defendant was the proprietor. Major Persse was also the proprietor of the Vernon Club, and some arrangement had existed between the parties as to the management of the latter establishment. Some differences arose between them, and on the complainant's going to the Primrose Club shortly afterwards he was ordered out by the defendant, and instructions were given to the commissionaire that he was not to be admitted in future. An application was subsequently made for an injunction against the defendant, and some days afterwards the complainant received a summons to appear before the committee of the club, where, it was alleged, the assault complained of took place. The learned gentleman then called the complainant, who deposed that he was at present engaged in litigation with the defendant. On Sept. 13 he took out a writ against him, and a summons was issued. He subsequently received a letter from the secretary of the club, requesting him to appear before a meeting of the committee on the following Tuesday. He accordingly attended on the evening of that day, and was shown into the room where the committee, consisting of General Collingwood, the chirman, Mr Churchill, the defendant's solicitor, Captain Rees, Mr. Goodliffe, and others, were sitting. The defendant also was present. After he had been informed of the charges brought against him, and had answered them, he was asked by the chairman if he had anything to say. He then addressed the committee in the following terms :—"Gentlemen, I am certain that you would never have heard any of these charges brought against me but for the action which I have instituted against Major Persse. All I can say is that I think it most unfair that the solicitor to the defendant in the the actions I have pending should sit here and adjudicate on my case." The defendant, who was sitting on a sofa close by, at once rose and said that he must now make a grave charge against him. He went on to say that a lady had given him (the complainant) a cheque, and was unable to get the money for it. The witness emphatically denied the charge, adding "It's a lie," whereupon the defendant advanced hurriedly towards him and struck him with his fist on the left cheek. A general commotion ensued, the members of the committee rose, and coming between them, restrained the defendant from further violence. Mr. Churchill came towards the witness and remarked, "I am now your friend." The witness remarked "Major Persse, you have struck me, and I shall summon you for it," and left the club. For the defence, Mr. Chambers said the case was a trumpery one, which would never have been brought into court at all except for the purpose of gratifying malice. It was evident that the complainant, having failed in his previous efforts to injure Major Persse, had gone first to his solicitor and then his doctor to see if he could not be more successful on this occasion. Three witnesses would be called who would prove that no assault whatever was committed by the defendant. Major-General Collingwood, of Green Street, Park Lane, deposed that he was the vicefpresident and member of the committee of the Primrose Club. He was presiding at the meeting on the night in question, and heard the complainant several times make use of the expression "It is a lie!" The defendant advanced towards him and ordered him to leave the room, but the witness did not see any blow struck. Captain John Vonderhors Rees and Albert Vower Wisdom, the secretary of the club, having given similar evidence, Mr. Mansfield dismissed the summons, with five guineas costs against the complainant.

SIR SALAR JUNG ON THE EASTERN QUESTION.

In his second article on "Europe Revisited," in the *Nineteenth Century* Sir Salar Jung says :—

England has in India some 50,000,000 of Mussulman subjects, including in their mass the most warlike of the native races, the races upon whom England must chiefly rely to roll back the tide of Russian aggression ; and England is not likely to forget that it was these very races who, in 1857, at the bidding of their Caliph, the Sultan Abdul Medjid, gave their united support to the British connexion at that supreme moment when their defection might have cost the life of every white man and woman in India. My late father frequently assured me that the whole influence of the Califate was used most unremittingly from Constantinople to check the spread of the Mutiny, to rally to the English standards the Mussulman races of India, and that in this way the debt which Turkey owed to Great Britain for British support in the Crimea was paid in full. And the time map again come when the devotion of the Mussulmans to their Calif and the shrine of St. Sofia may be not less necessary to Great Britain than in 1857. I am aware that in the Western world the religious sentiment of nations is no longer considered an important factor in politics, but it would not be wise to regard any such maxim as applicable to the East. The myriads who to-day in the hottest regions in the world keep for an entire month each year the fast of Ramadan—entire abstinence from all food and water between sunrise and sunset while continuing their full daily toil—the religious zeal that has endured this trial steadfastly for more than a thousand years at the bidding of the Prophet, is not likely to look on unmoved when his shrine at Mecca and his tomb at Medina have become the objective points of foreign aggression. The enlightened classes in India recognise that the rule of England has secured us against incessant internal strife, involving a perpetual exhaustion of the resources of our communities, and also that by a just administration of equal laws a very sufficient measure of individual liberty is now our birthright. We have lost, as some think, our national liberties, which after all were merely the liberties enjoyed by despots to compel their subjects to make war on one another ; this so called 'liberty' is denied us ; but more than 240,000,000 of us have now the right to live our own lives on what lines we please, and to be subject only to the control of a known, a written law ; and this being so, the one further inducement needed to keep the Mahommedan millions for ever steadfast in the British connexion is the bond of a religious faith and a cherished conviction that, being the loyal subjects of the Great White Empress, we are therefore the strongest link in the natural alliance between our Queen and our Calif, between the temporal power in India and the spiritual power that radiates from the Bosphorus. And herein is the strength and the determination of our objection to any further Russian growth in the direction of India. It is less our dislike to exchange a constitutional for a despotic rule, for we attach but litte importance to mere theories of representative government ; but we do all recognise that in Russia we are confronted with the natural and the unrelenting enemy of the head of our faith, and if we are destined to see Russia on the Bosphorus and the shrine of Mecca in her possession, where then may the faithful look to find the defender of their faith, the great Emiral-Mumenin ?

But it is hardly necessary, I suppose, to further emphasis the strong objection Mussulman India has to the Russianising of the Bosphorus. Every British instinct and tradition points also in the same direction. There are many who may consider that the author of *Greater Britain* has formed an exaggerated estimate of the military resources of Russsia. But there is no one who can contemplate Russia on the Golded Horn, her fleets patrolling the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmora, and the Egean, her garrisons in the forts of the Dardanelles, without a feeling that Asia and all Central and Eastern Europe might a little later become the subject and the serf of a Panslavic despotism.

THE ESCAPE OF AYOOB KHAN.

A Correspondent of the *Daily News* who writes from Teheran gives some particulars concerning the escape of Ayoob Khan. He says that after his first attempt at flight in 1885, Ayoob was not allowed to leave his dwelling or to receive suspicious visitors, and a company of soldiers was placed round his house. By degrees, however, the watch relaxed, and lately he was permitted to walk about in the city, but not to leave its precincts :—

To all appearance he was resigned to his fate. In the beginning of last spring he petitioned the Persian Government for permission to reside during the summer in the country, as town was too hot. The permission was granted. Ayoob [illegible] blind all who were interested in his fate, left his two wives, his younger brother, and most of his people in town, and removed with his third wife and a few attendants, but with all his horses, to the number of eighteen, to Tejrish, a village and a summer resort about eight miles from the city, in which place he chose for his residence a dwelling with a garden adjacent to the Turkish Embassy. As soon as he was settled in his country house he despatched letters to his followers and partisans in Khorassan to come and wait for his subsequent messages at different places on the road from Teheran to Mashirad. Everything being to his satisfaction, he left his wife's apartments on the night of the 12th of August dressed as a Persian, passed over a wall to an open place where he found ten of his Afghan horsemen waiting with three yadaks (led horses to be mounted when the mounted one is tired) and immediately hurried off to a rendezvous where he was joined by his younger brother with six other horsemen from the town. He forthwith set out for Khorasan. It is believed that Ayoob Khan took with him about 5,000 tomans (£1,600) in cash, saved out of the pension granted to him by English generosity. In the morning his attendants and guards of honour, not seeing him come out as usual from his inner apartment, inquired about him. They were told by his wife, through the medium of one of her maids, that the Prince was ill, and a letter in the Prince's own handwriting and seal was given to one of the waiters, who was to take it to town and fetch some medicine. Every morning a similar letter was despatched, and some kind of medicine procured. This went on till the eight day when suspicion arose about this remarkable illness. This suspicion was communicated to the Moshir-ud-Dowleh, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, who wishing to ascertain the truth for himself, called in person on the 24th of August. The wife then informed the Minister that the Prince twelve days previously had quitted the capital for Khorassan, and that he had left a letter for the King.

In this letter, as is given out, Ayoob, after thanking his Majesty for his kindness and the royal hospitality accorded to him, added that it had become impossible for him to endure any longer a life of inactivity ; that he could not do otherwise than leave the place ; that he hoped his Majesty would pardon him ; and, lastly he recommended his family and men to the Shah's generosity. The escape of Ayoob has embroiled the Minister for Foreign Affairs with the English Legation who impute it to his connivance or negligence, and render him responsible. The Shah has been much vexed by the occurrence, and in answer to the British representations, he manifested his displeasure with the Minister for Foreign Affairs by dismissing him from his functions and appointing the Gowam-ud-Dowleh in his place.

THE REVOLT AT PONAPE.

In connection with the recent revolt at Ponape, one of the Caroline Islands, when the governor of the island was killed by the natives, and the Spanish garrison driven out, the following extract from a Boston paper is interesting. It is dated September 13th :—

MALTREATMENT OF A MISSIONARY.

"Nothing that has occurred for some years in connection with missionary labours has attracted more widespread attention than the maltreatment of the Rev. Mr. Doane, missionary of the American Board at the Caroline Islands, by the Spanish authorities at Ponape, the principal island of the group. The main facts of Mr. Doane's arrest are already known, as also his subsequent release by the authorities at Manila, whence he was conveyed for trial, but much new light is thrown upon the matter by the story of Mrs. C. T. Rand, wife of Rev F. E. Rand, assistant to Mr. Doane at Ponape. Mrs. Rand, who has been with her husband during the thirteen years since he bogan his work at Ponape, was selected by the missionaries therein, after the arrest of Mr. Doane to come to Boston and present the case fully to the American Board. She has just arrived, and is now preparing a long statement which will be laid before the Board, and will undoubtedly be sent by that body to the State Department at Washington. It will have no bearing on the release and reinstatement of Mr. Doane, but it will be important in view of the fact that the whole missionary system in the Caroline Islands is threatened, and that the maltreatment of Doane is but the first step in an attempt to expel the American missionaries from the country. Mrs. Rand, in reply to a reporter, said :—'There is nothing at the islands that will account for this sudden occupation by the Spaniards except that they do not want Germany to have possession. There are no exports of value, and to my mind it is a religious movement that has been at the bottom of the occupation. It is an effort of the Roman Catholic Church to supplant us there, and the Government has thus far been at its back.'"

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WITH THE BRITISH MISSION AT MOROCCO.

The *Illustrated London News* publishes an interesting article on the British mission to Morocco, written and illustrated by its Special Correspondent and artist. The following are some of the most interesting passages :—

THE SULTAN.

To begin with, his titles are somewhat lofty, as the man who is at one time a Sultan and an Emperor deserves. His Imperial and Shereefian Majesty, High and Mighty Prince, Chosen of God, Moulai Hassan, Sultan, Emperor of Morocco and Fez, and the Kingdom of Tafilelt, and the Sus, is the son of Sidi Mahammed, the last Sultan, who departed this life in a water-tank, and in hopes of something better to come, in 1873. The story runs that one evening, as was his custom, he was taking some half-dozen of his wives in a boat on the tank when they capsized. His shrieks for help were heard by a couple of officers, who were on guard in another part of the garden, who immediately rushed to his succour and succeeded in saving him, just alive and no more. In a minute he recovered himself a little and, turning to the officers, said—"Where are my wives?" "Drowned, your Majesty" "Did you see them drowned?" "We did your Majesty." Whereupon he exclaimed, "You know the penalty for seeing the Sultan's wives ; give me your sword," and killed the two men. As might have been expected, he died himself a day or two later. Moulai Hassan is the fourteenth Sultan of his dynasty, who have held the throne some 250 years, and who originally came from Tafilet. His position as Sultan is not an enviable one, as some portion of his kingdom is always in revolt, though perhaps it is owing to this that his throne is as safe as it is, as it detracts general attention from himself, and gives his subjects something to think about.

A DEGENERATE PEOPLE.

The tale of the Sultan is a bloody one—one long chapter of murder and sudden death, battles and poisonings, that, had the secrets ever leaked out, would fill volumes. What romances, what plots, have been hatched and accomplished within the painted walls of the palaces! What love and what hate! A despot is always all powerful ; but the Sultan of Morocco is a despot of despots. A favourite one day, the next a carcase eaten by dogs at the city gate. A wife one day, robed in silks and jewels, the next a slave washing the feet of her who the day before had waited on her. A governor, disturbed by rough soldiers at his meals or his sleep, may be dragged, loaded with chains, to the capital, and made to pay his uttermost farthing, or die under torture. And as the governors are squeezed by their rulers, so do the governors squeeze the lower officials, and the lower officials the people. A Government and yet no Government, the whole official life is a mass of bribery and corruption. They have lost their activity, these Moors of to day. Instead of leading his soldiers into battle, their Sultan sits in splendid halls, passing his life in indolence, save when, now and again, on the march, from one capital to another, he deigns to chastise some erring tribe with fire and with sword. The Moors, whose ancestors once conquered in almost every war they undertook, sit and sigh and sing quaint ballads to Granada, their mountain-home in the Sierra Nevada, and weep now and again over the keys of the houses that their ancestors possessed in Spain.

THE HAREM.

But return to Morocco of to-day. Though the Sultan is only allowed by the Koran four legal wives, no restriction is laid down as to the numbers contained in his harem ; and rumour which often speaks the truth, asserts that it contains some fifteen hundred ladies. Probably His Majesty is in as great a state of ignorance as to his wives as the general public, for not only is he constantly getting new ones, but is at the same time selling off the old stock in the slave markets of Morocco, where, if she is not *over-passe*, she may realise a "fiver." It is the keeping of these women that renders the interiors of the palaces invisible except to the Emperor himself and the eunuchs who guard the harem ; but I doubt not that if one could penetrate into the palaces at Morocco Mequinez, and Fez one would see architecture that might rival the very Alhambra itself, with which many of the palaces are coeval.

THE SULTAN'S DAILY LIFE.

The Sultan lives a very simple life. He rises early before sunrise, and prays regularly seven times a day His food is simple—there is very little variety at any time in Moorish cooking—and each dish is tasted by an official taster, a post of great honour at Court—as a guarantee against poison. Though now and again his Ministers eat in the same room with him, they never [illegible] Moors, scorns knives and forks, and eats from the dish direct with his fingers. Though this seems to our civilised senses a disgusting *modus operandi*, it is really nothing of the sort, for to so great a dexterity has practice brought them that they scarcely make their fingers sticky, and the practice of washing before and after meals does away with after effects, that, should it be one's duty to shake hands with one of them, would otherwise prove unpleasant. In religion the Sultan is very strict ; in fact, the religion of Morocco is far stricter than that of any Mohammedan country—excepting, perhaps a few of the sacred cities of Arabia. For example, no Christian can enter a mosque in any part of the country of Morocco, not even in civilised Tangier. The Ramadan or fast of thirty days, is strictly kept by the Sultan, even when on the march, when the Prophet states it is allowable to break it. His Majesty seldom appears in public, taking his exercise in the enormous gardens of the Agidal and his other palaces. He is said to be a good business man, and to know far more of his affairs of State than any of his Ministers—in fact, much of the official work of the country passes through his hands. Though we can gather pretty much what kind of a life he leads, it is only very seldom that we can hear anything of the life led by his wives, except that it must be a tragic one—for the favourite, for the time being, lolls on cushions of velvet and gold in dimly lit rooms full of the odour of incense and flowers, and attended by slaves, any of whom, should she find favour in the sight of her lord and master, would usurp the place of the Sultana, who would sink to the degradation of slavery ; and no doubt this is often the case.

THE UBIQUITOUS SCOTSMAN.

In the Sultan's army the infantry are by far the smartest in the service, as the drilling of these troops falls to Kaid Maclean, an Englishman, or rather a Scotsman, who left the British army for the service of the Sultan, and who fills the post of Instructor-General of the Forces. Nothing could exceed the pains and trouble that Kaid Maclean has taken with his men, who, when he arrived, were little more than a band of unruly robbers, but now go through their drill with a smartness that would do credit to a European army. Kaid Maclean has had many things against him at Court, but he has overcome both jealousy and fanaticism, and is not only beloved by his soldiers, but honoured by the Emperor with his full confidence. Living at Morocc Fez, according to the movements of the Sultan, Kaid Maclean has entirely given himself up to his task with untiring zeal, and it is owing to him, and to him alone, that Morocco can boast an army that in case of war would be able to fight at all ; for not only has he instructed them in their drill, but has persuaded the Sultan to arm a great proportion of his troops with Martini Henry rifles, and also changed their uniform from the picturesque but cumbersome haik and jelah to a sort of Zouave dress of scarlet and blue. For the last two years Kaid Maclean has been helped in his arduous task by his brother, Captain Alan Maclean, whose particular duty at present is the transport department and a small body of regular cavalry, which up to his arrival was in a shocking condition. The Moorish navy is easily dealt with—she is one. However ungrammatical that may be, it is a fact ; and the old coal-hulk of a Hassanich represents the whole country on the seas. I believe she carries no guns but of that I am not very certain.

The contest between the Thistle and the Volunteer has at any rate been the cause of some very fine writing. Every one will sympathize with the admirable sentiments which come from the D. T.

Want of a breeze and of the sustained excitement of the conflict could not suppress the thought of what lay at the back of it—of the noble spectacle of mother and daughter nations meeting in friendly contest on the element which is still the possession of the one, and will be the inheritance of the other. The blood of the old Vikings runs in American veins no less than in those of the family remaining on this side the grea water.

The *Kreuzzeitung* hears that the Sultan of Zanzibar has ceded to England and Germany under certain conditions all the coast strip which was secured to him by the London agreement of the 1st November 1886, which defined the respective spheres of interest of these two European States in East Africa. A British East African Company, represented by the firm of Mackenzie in Zanzibar, having prevailed upon the Sultan to surrender to it, for an annual tribute, all the northern portion of the mainland coast corresponding to the English sphere of interest inland and extending from 4 deg. 30 min. to 2 deg. 35 min. S., the German company resolved to imitate its example, which it did with success, though as yet it is uncertain in what form and whether the Sultan has retained his sovereign rights under the agreement.

A FRENCH INSURANCE FRAUD.

Letters from Paris describe a great insurance fraud and the arrest of Dr. Castelnau, a frequent speaker at Socialist meetings in France and a writer for M. Rochefort's paper. The following is the *Standard's* account :—

A well-known member of the Radical party, Dr. Castelnau, together with his son, his son-in-law, and his maid-servant, are in custody on a charge of fraud of a remarkable character. Early in 1883 a M. Decherer, styling himself an agent d'affaires, insured his life with several English companies, and especially with the Imperial. Office, the aggregate policies amounting to 360,000fr. (£14,400) to be paid at his death to his mistress. Being extremely pressed for money, he suggested to Castelnau the ingenious idea of substituting for himself (Decherer), a man of his own age in a desperate state of health. The substitute would die and be buried under the name of Decherer, while the real Decherer with his mistress, would pocket the insurance money and give a handsome commission to the doctor. Castelnau immediately adopted this brilliant idea. He called in an apothecary named Martinet, a political friend and ally, and told him he was about to retire to the country at Meudon, near Paris. He claimed to have discovered an infallible cure for consumption. Could friend Marinet recommend a patient in the last stage of the disease? He would take him into his house and undertook to cure him. The patient was soon found and taken to Dr. Castelnau's house, where he died in due course. The death was registered, and the unfortunate substitute was buried under the name of Decherer. The insurance offices had a suspicion and for a long time declined to pay ; but affidavits having been put in by Dr. Castelnau, his servant, and Decherer's mistress, the money was paid, Castelnau receiving £1,000 sterling for his share of the transaction. Decherer and his mistress changed their names to De Selis, and went to America. Where they now are is not known. The arrest of Castelnau has caused a sensation in the Revolutionary camp.

MR. GLADSTONE ON THE HISTORY OF THE UNION.

Mr. Gladstone has the first place in the October number of the *Nineteenth Century* with a long criticism of Dr. Ingram's history of the Legislative Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in which the right hon. gentleman finds himself obliged to affirm that the volume of Dr. Ingram is not a good history or a bad history of the Irish Union, but that it is no history at all. Dr. Ingram has, says Mr. Gladstone, merely presented us with a piece of special pleading, so narrow and confined that even if it were as near as it is far from the truth it would utterly fail to carry us down to the root of the matter, or qualify us to give an opinion on the Union. Having stated that the task he proposes to himself is not to decide the merits of the Union—on which he shall not say a word, confining himself to the means by which it was brought about—nor to supply a history of the Union, but to prove that Dr. Ingram has not given us such a history, the right hon. gentleman says the Thucydides, or Father Paul, of the Irish Union has not yet mounted the horizon. When he dawns, he will, as the right hon. gentleman surmises, require years and probably volumes for the full performance of his work. Mr. Gladstone gives the following as two special difficulties in his way—one of them absolutely irremovable :—

SECRET RECORDS.

"The first is that the records of the Irish Government for some thirty years or more before the Union are kept secret. It would be well if the present Administration would earn for itself the credit of annulling a rule which has, down to this time, I believe, been officially stereotyped in the Home Office. At least I can say that a gentleman known to me, and bent upon a serious work of authorship, has been refused access to these documents. The second difficulty is more serious, especially as it involves an aggravation of the first. There has been something approaching to systematic destruction by individuals concerned in the Union, or confidentially acquainted with its history, of the papers throwing light upon its progress." It was believed, adds Mr. Gladstone, and has been publicly alleged, that the Irish Government had ordered the destruction of many of their confidential and secret papers. Mr. Ross, the editor of the Cornwallis correspondence, confutes this statement, while he adds that through neglect many had been lost or inadvertently destroyed. Mr. Gladstone, however, asserts that it purposed not inadvertent destruction, to which he directs attention, and he cites the authority of Mr. Ross, from the Cornwallis correspondence, in support of his statement.

THE [illegible] UNION.

The leading propositions which Dr. Ingram has made serious endeavours to support are given by Mr. Gladstone as follows :—

"1. That a *catena* of distinguished writers had recommended the Union, to whose voice a British Minister could not be deaf. (Chapter 1.)

"2. That the Union was carried by fair and constitutional means without corruption. Pp. 7, 228.)

"3. That before the measure was adopted, the people of Ireland, both Protestants and Roman Catholics were decidedly in its favour. (Chapters 5, 6.)

"4. That the compensation to the owners of boroughs was justifiable. Chapter 8.)

"5. That the dismissal of recalcitrant members of a Government is an established practice. (Chapter 8.)

"6. That there is no sign that members of Parliament were the recipients of money payments, and that in 1799, when the Union was practically carried (p. 209), there was only £5,000 available. (Chapter 9.)"

MR. GLADSTONE'S CRITICISM.

Having dealt with these heads seriatim, the right hon. gentleman concludes his criticism as follows :—

"I shall, before concluding, endeavour to state in outline the main charges against the course of action by which the Union was forwarded and carried, inasmuch as the pages of Dr. Ingram totally fail to convey a conception of what they were, and those who peruse his volume may imagine they have read a history of the Union, when in truth they have read nothing of the kind.

PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY.

"1. That by the recall of Lord Fitzwilliam the prevailing and still growing religious harmony of Ireland was broken up, the party or clique of Protestant ascendancy replaced in power, the good dispositions of the Irish Parliament arrested, and the balance of strength reversed by the transfer of the commanding British and Castle influence to the opposite scale.

"2. That, in order to sustain this altered policy, religious passions were let loose by the party of ascendancy. Orangeism, with an oath of allegiance conditional on the maintenance of such ascendancy, was founded to inflame those passions. The magistracy passed into a course of lawless oppression, and the party of the United Irishmen was driven into disaffection and gradually taught to depend on foreign aid.

"3. That this lawlessness was sustained and aggravated by the action of the Parliament in indemnifying the guilty magistrates for past and prospective action, and by the Government in disarming the Roman Catholic population.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

"4. That through the continuance of this system a true reign of terror was established, and a portion of a population previously declared by Parliament to have been distinguished for its loyalty was driven into rebellion, under circumstances going far to warrant the belief that the prevailing wickedness was favoured by the Government or its agents, in order to promote a ferocious repression to make the existing condition of the country intolerable and to force the people through despair into the adoption of the Union.

"5. That after the rebellion was put down, the system of intimidating the Irish nation was actively upheld by robbery, devastation, rape, torture and murder practised continually by the armed forces of the Government, together with the civil authorities, and by the general impunity of perpetrators of crime clothed with authority.

THE POLITICAL DIFFICULTY.

"6. That while these measures were pursued out of doors, efforts of the Irish Parliament towards removing political difficulty, alleged in England as a reason for the Union were stopped by the direct action of the British Power through its executive in Ireland.

7. That, apparently in preparation for the measure, the efforts of the British Government had been for years directed to the increase of its influence in Parliament by creating new paid offices, and by the further multiplication of salaried and dependent members.

"8. That announcement by the British Government, after the Union had been rejected by the Irish Parliament, of its intention to reiterate the proposal again and again till it should be adopted, was, especially when taken in connection with the state of the representation, and with all the other means employed, a threat totally inconsistent with the exclusive right of that Parliament to make laws for the Irish nation.

"9. That no sufficient answer was made to the argument of high legal authorities, sustained by the general action of the Irish Bar, that the Irish Parliament, chosen to make laws by its own agency for Ireland, had no right, and was not constitutionally competent, to digest itself of that office and make it over to another body.

"10. That the opponents of the Union challenged an appeal to the constituencies upon the question by a dissolution, and that this challenge was persistently refused by the Government.

"PHYSICAL VIOLENCE AND TYRANNY."

"11. That the profession of the British Ministry to appeal to a free and independent Ireland was totally belied by the prolonged suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, by the continuing existence of martial law, by its cruel enforcement, and by the maintenance of an armed force in the island exceeding, at the lowest estimate, 120,000 men.

"12. That, concurrently with the system of physical violence and tyranny, another system was pursued of inveigling the Roman Catholic nobility and gentry into neutrality or support, by holding out to them that the principal persons in power, while they declined to promote their emancipation without a union, would not, after a union, serve the Crown on any other condition, and that the objection of danger to Protestant institutions would be removed by the measure.

"13. That in like manner the Roman Catholic Bishops were encouraged to believe that they and their clergy would, after a union, receive the countenance and direct support of the State.

"14. That while these expectations were held out, Mr. Pitt was perfectly aware of the King's objection to all such measures, not from policy alone, but as involving him in perjury.

"15. That also the Union, as was obvious, enormously diminished the influences of Irish opinion upon the legislative body, and correspondingly augmented the power of the party of ascendancy in the two countries to withhold concessions to the Roman Catholics.

PARLIAMENTARY INTIMIDATION AND BRIBERY.

"16. That Parliamentary intimidation and inducement by bribery and otherwise were practised upon a scale without example either before or after—by dismissal from office, by the purchase of boroughs at enormous cost, by the vast use of secret service money even from England, by the grant of pensions, offices, titles, commissions, and favours, as well as disfavours from the Government in every form.

"17. That the practice of deterring opposition by dismissals, and attracting support by inducement and anticipated reward, even in their mildest forms, if not universally, to be proscribed in cases where the action of the Government presumably represents the people or a national majority, is wholly inadmissible in cases where the executive is essentially a foreign agency, engaged in promoting a foreign, not an indigenous, design, and therefore without any title to substitute, in whole or in part, its own views for those of the nation.

THE OPPOSITION TO THE UNION.

"18. That the voting on the Irish Union, while the issue was still in doubt, conclusively shows the independent and general sentiment of the country to have been against it.

"19. That the opposition of the country, at the time reasonably believed to have been testified, not only by the voting of the House of Commons, but by the petitions of 7.00,000 Irishmen, was never invalidated or deprived of weight by subsequent change in the national opinion.

"20. That the accusations of foul play in its worst, as well as in its less revolting, forms against the methods and agencies which brought about the Union, are painfully sustained by the evidence before us of extensive destruction of documents and papers by the personages principally concerned, and of the means adopted by the British Government to prevent at the cost of the State compromising publications."

Mr. Gladstone concludes by asserting that Dr. Ingram has shown want of feeling in all matters pertaining to Ireland, and blank unacquaintance with Irish history at large.

ANOTHER INCIDENT ON THE FRANCO-GERMAN FRONTIER.

The telegraph has already informed us that there has been another incident on the Franco-German frontier, a more serious affair than the last ; a French sportsman and a gamekeeper having been shot by a German soldier. The gamekeeper, Brugnon, died on the spot ; the other, who is Sub-Lieutenant de Wangen, was injured so seriously in the thigh that it was feared amputation might be necessary. A home paper gives the following account of the affair :—

They were of a party who were shooting over the preserves of M. Lebegue, a banker of Nancy. Wangen, was posted near the frontier, and had with him a loader named Brignon. The drive of game had not yet been begun when a German private soldier, told off to do duty as gamekeeper, asserts that he thrice warned them that they were trespassing, and as they paid no attention he fired, wounding Brignon mortally in the abdomen, and inflicting [illegible] conflict of evidence as to whether the two men were on the French or the German side of the frontier. According to the French version they were on French soil, while the German version represents them to have crossed the boundary.

As soon as the news reached him of the unfortunate affair, M. Flourens communicated with the French Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin and with the German Ambassador in Paris. Count [illegible] at the French Foreign Office next day and stated [illegible] Government had ordered a searching inquiry. M. Flourens received on Wednesday Sept. 25 the report transmitted by the Procureur General at Nancy. It is accompanied by plans reports of the examinations, and other papers. These documents confirm in all essential particulars the previous French accounts of what happened, and more particularly the facts that the sportsmen had not entered German territory, and were shot while on French ground.

We have also an official German contribution to the controversy in the shape of a report drawn up by the Oberstaatsanwalt, or chief legal officer of the Imperial Government at Colmar, after an investigation on the spot where the incident occurred. According to this report, which is described as provisional the sportsmen were on German soil when fired at and hit. About noon on Saturday Kaufmann and a fellow-ranger named Linhof were at the farm of Lacrache when they were informed by a shepherd that shooting was going on in the German district called Hautrain, on the frontier. Hurrying thither, Kaufmann espied at a distance from him of from 120 to 150 metres a sporting party numbering eight to twelve persons and, considering them poachers he sang out to them thrice to halt. But as they heeded not this summons and continued to approach him from behind the cover of copse and timber Kaufmann, raised his repeating rifle and fired thrice. He then retired, as meanwhile the hunters had withdrawn to the French side of the border and began to level their pieces at him from behind the trees. No trace of blood could be found on German soil? but two large spots revealed themselves about five paces from the frontier on the French side which obviously marked the place to which Brignon the mortally wounded beater dragged himself when shot and where he lay some time. "The spot on French soil marked by blood can neither be seen nor shot at from the point whence Kaufmann fired, on account of the dense intervening coppice and trees and hence it is to be assumed that the shots were fired on German territory against apparent pochers, and that two of these shots took effect on German soil.

Such is the conclusion come to by the Colmar official and his inferance is fully born out by a correspondent of the *Cologne Gazette* at Rauthau, who attaches to his report a sketch-plan of the scence of the rencontre, from which it clearly appears that Kaufmann could not possibly have aimed at the spot French ground marked by the blood of Brignon. That the French sportsman must have heard the repeated summons of Kaufmann to halt would seem to be incontestable from the fact that his cries even reached the ears of his fellow-ranger Linhof, who had meanwhile, by a rapid flanking movement round a rising in the ground, got well in the rear of the advancing Frenchmen. According to the sketch-map the letter were clearly pacing forward in German territory on a line parallel to the border which is remarkably angular in the district, and then, suddenly wheeling to the right when fired at by Kaufmann, made a dash for the shelter of the French frontier. It is probable (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) that, as the German border-line makes a capricious dent into French territory at this part, the sportsmen arrogated to themselves the privilege which by international custom it seems is accorded to the frontier-rangers, and resolved to make a short cut across a tongue of Germans ground, bagging all they could get in their progress But indeed it is said that the French poacher grievance is a very crying one to the Germans in those border regions, and that even armed smuggling is attempted to an intolerable pitch. In any case it appear so far, from the German official inquiry, that the ranger Kaufmann was quite within the strict letter of his instructions in acting as he did, though the German Government has declared its readiness to render adequate satisfaction should the contrary after all turn out to be the case.

The alleged disappearance of the remains of the great Napoleon from the tomb in the Invalides has brought into relief a curious affair, which is related by Dr. Bremond in his work on "Hygiene." The Doctor alleges that the heart of Napoleon was eaten by rats at St. Helena under the following circumstances :—On the 6th of May, 1821, Dr. Antomerchi, assisted by Mr. Carswell, began the *post-mortem* examination of Napoleon's body at Longwood. They were overtaken in their work by night, and their operations were suspended until the following day. When they returned, the Emperor's heart had been devoured by rats, and they accordingly substituted for it that of a sheep. The officials at the Invalides deny this extraordinary story, as they denied the *canard* about the removal of Napoleon's remains.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

[illegible]scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not 3 lin Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted unde the scale.

FLOWER STICKS and LABELS! various lengths, in bundles of 100. Europe made and ready for use T. BROMLEY, Mahim, Bombay, and Moola Road, Kirkee.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! for the Hot Weather. Splendid Assortment in Silk and Cloth, to suit all classes. To prevent disappointment, apply sharp—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW on Bellasis Road, Byculla, near the Club. Rent Rs. 80. No Taxes, Stabling and Garden.—Apply to "M," care of this paper.

WANTED, a good INDENT CLERK, who can influence bu-in-ss. Address to "L," care of this paper.

AUCTION SALE of vacant piece of Land at Malabar Hill, facing the sea, on SATURDAY next, See advertisement of BENNETT & Co.

JUST ARRIVED BENGAL GOORAKOO of the 1st quality for sale. The best procurable in Bombay. Apply at No. 18, Military Square, Fort.

TO LET, at Malabar Hill, Napean Sea Road, a Large BUNGALOW, facing the Sea. Apply to FURDONJEE MERWANJEE BANAJEE, 6, Hornby Row.

EXCHANGE WANTED at once. Captain Garrison Battery at Bermuda, wants to Exchange to remain in India. Apply SECRETARY, R. A. MESS, Mian Mir.

WANTED COMPOSITORS, for *Deccan Herald* Office, Poona. Apply to "J.," care of Mr. DORABJEE HORMUSJEE CHENOY, opposite Victoria Gardens, Byculla.

WHO likes to have really good Ice Cream please try at the Vienna Confectionery. Also Wines and Spirits of the best quality to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, No. 25, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL.—I have stayed at the above Hotel, with my family, for ten days, and I am perfectly satisfied with the accommodation and the living, the latter has been exceptionally good, and at very moderate charge. The Proprietors are the most courteous and obliging Gentlemen, in the way of business, I ever met with, and their Staff and Servants have always been most civil and attentive. I wish the Hotel every success in the future.—W. C., Capt., 12th Lancers.

WANTED, an experienced EUROPEAN NURSE, to attend on a lady, during confinement, at Mangalore. Boarding, lodging and passage free, good salary. Apply personally to Dr. TEMULJEE BHICAJEE NARIMAN, Fort, near the Police Office.

SMYRNA FIGS, 8 annas per Box, weighing 1 lb. 6 oz. P. CASSANELLO and Co., 40, Medows Street.

HAMS, BACON and CHEESE on Cut, at PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, Church-gate-street.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES, FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

THE "GLENDALE" HOTEL, Khandalla, RE-OPENED on the 5th October. Terms on application to the Manager, Glendale Hotel.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! Perfect Fit GUARANTEED. Coat and Trousers, from Rs. 15. JOHN MAHOMED and Co, 15, Meadow Street.

WHEN PURCHASING at the CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Church Gate Street, for Cash, you are entitled to 25 per cent. discount off usual prices.

MATHERAN CLARENDON HOTEL is now open to visitors. Comfortable rooms, excellent food, terms moderate. Apply to Proprietor.

TRICYCLES AND BICYCLES, of Best Coventry Make, latest Designs and Improvements. Good, strong and durable.—GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA, ten miles from Bombay and ten degrees cooler. For further particulars apply to TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.

JUST ARRIVED, MELYHONS, with 12 Tin Plates and Packing Case complete, at Rs. 15. L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

TENT.—FOR SALE in Bombay, a 14 feet square 1882 Cawnpore Hill Tent in excellent [illegible] Gujarat.

N. PETERSON and Co., Manufacturers of Gem-de-Javas and other Specialities of Indian Cigars. Samples and lists on application.—TRICHINOPOLY.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the [illegible] French and Italian Masters. For terms [illegible] Messrs. Soundy and Co, Rampart-

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year, £519,971-10-10 Stg.

C. JOST & Co., GUNSMITHS.—Repair and Bronze Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, &c., under Guarantee. First Class Testimonials from Princes and the Army.

LANOWLEE HOTEL RE-OPEN for the Season. Situated 2,500 feet above sea level and 200 feet higher than Khandalla. Open since last 21 years.

PARCELS DESPATCHED to any address in the United Kingdom 7 annas per lb. through the Foreign Parcel Agency, 18, Forbes Street. Insurance one anna per lb. extra.

SWAINE and ADENEY.—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Finest Selected OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, the Buchanan blend, as supplied to the House of Commons.—Apply KERR TARRUCK and Co., 38, Elphinstone Circle.

MAHABLESHWER "FOUNTAIN HOTEL" re-opened on 10th October, also the Proprietor's new Shop in the Bazar; and several houses to let. Apply to C. COWASJEE SHAPURJEE.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S ALBERTS and GUARD CHAINS, 18ct. and 22 ct. Gold, of the latest and most beautiful fashions. Price Rs. 65 to Rs. 250. For sale at S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

LEATHER GOODS.—Purses, Hand Bags, Albums, Scrap Albums, Writing Desks, Shaving Cases, Dressing Bags, &c., &c. MORENAS and Co., Wines and Spirits, Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIR-CUTTING SALOON.—FRANCIA AND FUCILE, Court and Historical Hair-Dressers, Perfumers and Theatrical Wig-makers, Rampart Row, below Bombay Club, Fort.

JEWELLERY CASKET, containing Soap, Brush, Saw-dust and Chamois Skin, for cleaning Jewellery of every description, in a strong neat Morocco covered Box, Rs. 6.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

WARMING STOVES, admirably constructed for thorough radiation of heat with smallest consumption of fuel; the desired temperature being under perfect control by means of sliding regulators. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

J. BROTHERS & Co.'s own preparation, SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME, prevents Cough and checks Consumptive Symptoms, recommended by Dr. A. V. Velkar. Price 1 annas, to be had at both their Shops, Kalbadavi and Market.

THE RIVERSIDE LEADER TIME-PIECES, at Rs. 3-4, and Time Alarums at Rs. 4-4, are articles of Household utility and the Best of any such articles. Will go 5 years before cleaning.—G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta.

AGENT of Good Standing WANTED in Bombay to obtain Orders on Commission for an old established firm of Gunpowder Manufacturers. Address, with references and terms, to "Gunpowder," care of Messrs. STREET and Co., 30, Cornhill, London, England.

BALDWIN HIGH SCHOOLS, BANGALORE.—For Boarders and Day-Scholars of European descent of both sexes, Separate compounds. Thoroughly Christian care. Climate unsurpassed in India. Board Rs. 25 per mensem. Tuition Rs. 25-2-6 according to Standard. For Prospectus and particulars address Rev. H. C. STUNTZ, Principal.

WANTED, NATIVE SUB-AGENTS and CLERKS to work in Up-country Cotton Agencies. Sub-Agents must possess experience in Cotton Business and Clerks must have a fair knowledge of English and Accounts. Salary for Sub-agents Rs. 25 or more if found deserving, and for Clerks from Rs. 10 to 20. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. SCHRODER SMIDT & Co., Agra.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 1, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF BALING PRESS, ALARM WHISTLES, ASBESTOS, TOOLS, AND OFFICE FURNITURE &c.

Under instructions from T. Hidbetter, Esq., official liquidator for the Machine Exchange Co., Ld., in Liquidation, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at No. 41 Apollo Street, Fort, consisting of sample baling press, C. I. Pump, safety alarm, whistles, copper no zle, brass lubricators, cocks, iron pulleys, vices, valve, beam scale and weights, gauges, asbestos, I. R. Packing, C. I. pedestals with brasses, tools, patterns, hydraulic piping, old W. I. and cast iron; office and drawing tables, chairs, screen, hat-stand, copying press, tin paper boxes, price lists, drawings easel, clock, &c.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, viz: wooden cup-board, table, pieces of timber and old harness.

Also by order of the Examiner of Railway Accounts viz: a Palki.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 19, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

Our weekly sale will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 19th, instead of MONDAY, the 17th, the latter being a public holiday.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 " " dhoties.
6 cases assorted colored superfine woollen cloth.
10 cases prints.
40 boxes Glendarroch Scotch whiskey.
20 " Prince of Wales port.
20 " " sherry.
H T A—1038-42—5 casks 1000 dozen assorted wine glasses.
1226-28—3 cases 600 dozen glass chimneys.

The property of a gentleman—
1 case reading books.

On account and at the risk of Dossabhoy Soolleemanjee—N. & Co. 60 cwts Thomas Hubbock and Son's white zinc paint, 2nd quality, 17 in 56 lb. tins. 36 " " in 28 " 10 " and 5 lb. " in 25 "

The property of a gentleman, consisting of single barrelled breech loading Snider Rifle in case, Revolver, saddle, tent, carpenter's tools, wearing apparel, provision, campcot, table, chairs, &c.

On account of the concerned.

F J H {6322—1 case 161 gross buttons. 6323—1 " 213 "

AT 2 P. M.

1 strong office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
1 light victoria.
1 neat dog-cart.
1 buggy by Silk and Sons.

And any other carriages and hores which may be offered.

UNRESERVED SALE OF POLO PONIES.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the undermentioned ponies the property of an officer, 7th Hussars.—

1 dun gelding 13-2, very powerful pony, plays polo.
1 bay mare, 13-2, a good hack.
1 bay gelding, 13-1½, a good hack.

The ponies can be inspected at the stables of Messrs. C. Stephens and Sons.

The property of another gentleman—

A very good polo pony (chesnut mare) has played in the last two tournaments, 8 years old, and is also a very good hack.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, October 19, 1887.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MODYKHANA.

SUIT No. 202 of 1887.

RITCHIE STEUART & Co. ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

GOCULDASS DEWJEE and others ....Defendants.

Pursuant to a Decree made in the above suit dated the 1st day of October, 1887, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., under the directions of the Plaintiffs, sell by Public Auction on the premises the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of land together with the messuage and buildings standing thereon, situate on the west side of Mody Khana Street, within the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the east by Mody Khana Street, on or towards the west by the house of Harridas Premjee, and on or towards the north by the house of Soonderdass Veerjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Parpia Purdhan which said piece of land contains by admeasurement 161 square yards, be the same little, more or less and is registered in the books of the Collector of land Revenue quit and ground rent old No. 685, new No. 875, old Survey No. 1071, new Survey No. 8590 and which said messuage was formerly Assessed under No. 2 and 53, and is now assessed under No. 53, and which said premises are now and for sometime past have been in the occupation of Harridas Soonderdass and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made either to Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, Solicitors, for the Plaintiffs or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

[illegible] order.
1 handsome strong grey Australian mare, very quiet and free from vice.
1 coventry tricycle in very good order.
1 English-built 4 seated open carriage in very good order
1 English-built second-hand mail-phaeton, by Holwes.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel Road, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, oleographs and pictures, Hink's patent table and hanging kerosine lamps, &c., the property of a gentleman.

The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Camateepoora 5th lane.

On MONDAY, the 24th Oct, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees and on account and risk of the mortgagor Abdool Alli Dawoodjee Sheeral, under the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 1st September, 1886, and further charge, dated 4th March, 1887, the following landed property:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuages, tenements, chawls, shops or dwelling houses now standing thereon, situate at Camateepoora 5th lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 144, and new No. 16685, and new Survey No. 6 90, and assessed under Municipal Collector of Rates and Taxes No. 1501, containing by admeasurement 359 square yards, be the same more or less, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the east by the property of Nursoo Dharmjee, on or towards the west by the property of Marwarie Foolajee Jeewajee, on or towards the north by 5th Camateepoora lane, and on or towards the south by sweepers' passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, Solicitors.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Narayen Daboolkar's Road, or at the end of the Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain household furniture, best electroplated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany full-size slate billiard table by "C. Lazarus & Co.," of Calcutta, six and eight lights hanging chandiliers, 1, 2, 3 and 6 lights hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and velvet carpets, a handsome strong English-built C. spring four seated open carriage, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT BREACH CANDY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 7-30 a. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, a large collection of choice and rare plants, consisting of ferns of sorts, begonias, crotons, orchids, palm, roses, &c., &c., the property of G. A. BARNETT, Esq., C.I.E., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the plants will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE AND RARE PLANTS AT MALABAR HILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 9th November next, at 7-30 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Malabar Hill, a collection of very rare and choice plants such as orchids, palms, bigonias, crotons, ferns, roses, &c., &c., the property of CHARLES DOUGLAS, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 19, 1887.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES.

ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18.

The Bank and Market were closed on account of the Dewalli Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s.s. Dunbar, 1,172 tons, Captain R. Wigzell, arrived in Bombay on Sunday last from Moulmain (Oct. 5), laden with a cargo of timber and with five deck passengers. She spoke the ship Ben Vennul for Calcutta from Bombay.

The B. I. steamer Comuilla, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under Captain T. P. Nailer, from Karachi, laden with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Evans and 362 deck.—The same Company steamer Byculla sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmain under Captain S. Warrington.

I. M. S. CANNING.

The Indian Marine steamer Canning, Captain W. M. Edwardes, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning from Aden, which port she left on the 11th instant, having made a very pleasant passage. She has brought the head-quarters, 9th B. L. I. (strength: 5 officers, 12 Native officers, 583 rank and file, 88 women, 102 children, and 24 followers), and a few details belonging to the Bengal R. A., and the Bombay Sappers and Miners, and over one thousand tons of Ordnance stores. She leaves again for Karachi to-morrow with the battery of Royal Artillery, being brought out from home by the Malabar expected to-day. On return to Bombay from Karachi. It is likely she will again sail for Rangoon with some battalions of the Cheshire Regiment on board. The military officers on board her yesterday were Captain A. W. Proudfoot, Lieutenants R. W. Broome, W. W. Battiscombe, J. A. Hill and Surgeon Corkey, belonging to the 9th B. I., and Lieutenant A. B. Foot, Bl. R. A.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

18th October, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Manilla	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bezzoni.
" Ravenna	2 39	A. B. Daniel	C	P. & O. Co.
" Othello	1937	Atkins	F	F. Muir & Co.
" C. Murray	1372	Worfolk	G	F. Muir & Co.
" Rockcliff	1498	J. Bafter	M J	C. Eduljee.
" Aston Hall	2333	H. J. Moffat	L	E. Bates & Co.
" Akbar	..	G. Baldwin	M	Hajee Cassum.
" Guildford	1475	F. D. Moffat	N	K. Nixon & Co.
" Wivenhoe	1225	R. Clark	O	Beyts, Craig & Co.
" Cuba	1373	Hoseason	P	K. Nixon & Co.
" K. Errant	2283	J. J. Mathews	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
" Canning			Ibs	Troopship.
" Stura	1115	G. B. D. Mauch	..	F. Bezzoni.
" Khiva	...	......	..	P. & O. Co.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
17	Dunbar (s)	Wigzell	Moulmein, Oct. 5.
18	Canning (s)	Edwardes	Aden, Oct. 11.
	Commilla (s)	Nailer	Karachi, Oct. 15.

DEPARTURE.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Mauritius.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington.	Rangoon and Moulmein.

The s.s. Clan Murray was entered yesterday for Dunkirk.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—October 16.

Francklyn, Major, Mad Comt Dept, on leave, from Secunderabad.

October 18.

[illegible] from Aden.

DEPARTURES.—October 17.

Stopford, Major, Bo R A, on leave.

October 18.

Rawlinson, Lt, Bl A D C, private leave, to Saharanpore.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 19th October, 1887.

1. The usual monthly Regimental Committee meeting will be held at Head Quarters this day Wednesday, the 19th inst., at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

2. A copy of the Rules and Prospectus of the Western India Rifle Association for 1887 may be inspected at the Head Quarters.

3. There will be Drill for the Indo-British Institution on Tuesdays and Fridays at 4 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B.V.R. Corps.

DAILY EXPORTS.—October 18.

For Liverpool.

Aston Hall (s), 322 cwts myrabolums, H Goculdass, 404 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram.

For New York.

Othello (s), 120 cwts cloves, T Topen.

For Hull.

Othello (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, 6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For London.

Shannon (s), 16 bales skins, J H Jamal; 36 bales hides, H H Comer; 5 bales hides, M Mahomed and Co; 22 bales skins, D Sassoon and Co.

Kangra (s), 40 packages, India Rubber, J Mamedbhai.

For Dunkirk.

Guildford (s), 6,000 cwts linseed, J Fachiri.

Clan Murray (s), 500 cwts buffalo horns, G Lockhart and Co.

For Antwerp.

Knight Errant (s), 2,001 cwts caster seed, T Masott and Co; 1,999 cwts poppy seed, Lang Moir and Co; 75 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Marseilles.

Aston Hall (s), 604 cwts mowra seed, D Sassoon and Co.

Knight Errant (s), 625 cwts mowra seed and 1,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang Moir and Co.

For Hongkong.

Khiwa (s), 41 chests opium, The P and Co.

CROWN LINOLEUM TOILET and BATH MATS—A SMALL CONSIGNMENT just landed per s.s. VERONA. Orders Registered by

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
General House furnishers,
18, Marine Street.

MR. N. LAZARUS, OCCULIST OPTICIAN, has arrived in Bombay, and will stay in Bombay a few days before his departure for up-country Stations. Mr. Lazarus will be glad to see ladies or gentlemen requiring his professional assistance at the Victoria Hotel, Esplanade.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P. M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY. 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "William Lambert" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.

*** AGENTS WANTED.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BIRTHS.

WILSON—October 11, at Nowgong, Bundelkhand, the wife of Lieut.-Colonel F. A. Wilson, Political Agent, of a son.

MYLNE—October 12, at Craigtop, Mussoorie, the wife of Ernest Mylne, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1887.

The grievances of the Medical Officers of the Army in India have been very fully set forth in the professional papers, and have been brought under the notice of Parliament, and of the Secretary of State. The general public is not, however, as yet aware of the gravity of the hardships against which that body of public servants in vain protests. The subject is of considerable importance. The unpopularity of Medical service in India under present conditions is so great that the difficulty of keeping up the supply of Army Surgeons is already attracting attention, and it is quite certain that the unwillingness of those who have completed their training to choose the Army for a career will soon become as manifest as was the discontent which for two years before the issue of the Warrant of 1887 put a stop to the supply of candidates for examination. For some twenty years before the culmination of discontent in 1878-9 put a complete stoppage to recruiting for the Medical service, and thus compelled a partial redress of grievances, the Army Surgeons had to complain of a series of acts calculated to lower their status and emoluments. They had been placed "junior of their rank," which bereft them of any advantage from seniority either in regard to precedence or choice of quarters. They were deprived of forage allowance, though for Army Surgeons, especially in India, horses were indispensable to enable them to perform their duties; and other injuries were not wanting. When things had become desperate, it was found that men were unwilling to join the service, and for two years no examinations could be held for want of candidates. A warrant was issued in 1879 which removed most of the grievances in so far as Surgeons serving in England and the Colonies were concerned. But the Secretary of State issued an instruction expressly stating that the warrant "will not be applicable to Army Medical Officers while in India or on the Indian Establishment, and no additional emoluments will, under its provisions, accrue to Medical Officers serving in that country." As this "instruction" is still in force, the Medical Officers serving in India are in full possession of all the grievances which produced the strike of the Medical schools before the Warrant in 1879 was issued to allay the prevailing discontent. The discontent still prevails in India and is aggravated by fresh wrongs. It prevails, and will make itself felt, not only in India, but in the Medical schools which supply not only this country, but England and the Colonies with Army Surgeons. Every Medical man who enters the service under the Secretary of State for War, desiring or expecting to serve in England or the Colonies under the conciliatory Warrant of 1879 may, after he has begun his career, find himself handed over to the Secretary of State for India for service in this country, where the provisions of the Warrant of 1879 do not apply. Then they are in a cleft stick, subjected to a system which was deemed so [illegible] by the men who passed the schools ten years ago that none would enter the service.

The Medical men who are thus handed over to the Indian branch of the service find that their position has in this very year changed seriously for the worse, and that their prospects of a successful career have darkened sensibly, while Surgeons serving in England and the Colonies enjoy under the Warrant the "relative rank" of Captains, and as such have the pay and allowances of Captains on the Staff. Those who come to India have less pay than that drawn by Lieutenants, and have no allowances for travelling, for forage or for other incidental expenses. The pay of a Surgeon on the Indian Medical Staff is only Rs. 317 per mensem, while a Lieutenant draws Rs. 325 and a Captain Rs. 574. In England or in the Colonies a Surgeon receives ten shillings a day for hotel expenses, and is reimbursed all reasonable charges, so that he has his income clear of all outlay for incidental expenses when travelling on duty. In India when sent in charge of troops from stations six or eight hundred miles from Bombay the Medical Officer has to pay for his food at the refreshment rooms, and for the conveyance for himself and servant to and from railway stations. When in Bombay he has to put up at a hotel, and pay the bill out of his own pocket. He gets no allowance whatever from Government, but in England he would have ten shillings a day and would be reimbursed all legitimate charges. In the stations, where the distances are generally considerable, it is absolutely necessary that Medical Officers should have the means of going to and from the hospital twice a day and visiting the lines and the like; but they get no horse allowance and no forage. Out of their scanty pay they must purchase their horses, and keep and feed them. If they be sent to a distant station on special duty they are not allowed railway fare for horses; yet they must take their horses with them or have to ride any chance trooper which may be assigned to them—possibly some vicious brute that no cavalry man would care to mount. Instances are on record in which Surgeons so mounted have been badly thrown and severely injured; in two cases at least, the unlucky riders were killed outright. All this is nothing less than a scandal. It is time that public opinion should strengthen and enforce the professional protests which have been hitherto quietly ignored by the responsible authorities. Even on a campaign the Surgeons, who must be mounted, are only allowed forage while on the march; once they come to a standing camp or cantonment, they have to pay for the keep of their horses. Upon the junior Medical Officers, with their scanty pay of Lieutenants, the cost of horse, keep and forage falls with great severity. Formerly it was the rule to allow forage to all mounted Surgeons with cavalry and batteries of artillery, but since the abolition of the regimental system the forage has been disallowed them and they are now on the same footing as the Medical men accompanying infantry. Of course all Medical men accompanying troops should be mounted, and so they are as a matter of fact; but they get no allowance for the purpose, though combatant officers of equivalent status and receiving higher pay get horse and forage allowance. It must be borne in mind that in comparison with combatant officers the Medical Officers with their smaller pay are much more heavily worked. Every Thursday is an off day to the combatant officers, and on Sundays they can get off Church parade and thus have two days free from the cares of duty; the Medical Officer has to go his hospital and other rounds every day, and owing to the reduced numbers of the Medical staff the two months' privilege leave which they are entitled to annually under the regulations are very rarely obtained. Thus their life is one of unceasing drudgery on inadequate pay, while the conditions of their service entail burdens from which the Government refuses to exempt them. The refusal of the forage allowance formerly given has resulted in a saving of forty thousand rupees a year to the Government, a sum which now of course comes out of the pockets of the unhappy Medical staff. When the forage money and other allowances were stopped and the strength of the establishment largely reduced, it was intended that some of the money saved should be rendered available for allowances to officers in charge of station hospitals, but that intention has never been acted upon. The reduction of the strength of the Medical staff which has taken place may be inferred from the fact that within the last nine years, in the Bengal Presidency alone, the annual cost has fallen from £154,000 a year to £112,600, showing a saving of £41,000, irrespective of the forage and charge allowances which have wholly disappeared. The weakening of the establishment is more serious than the mere statement of these figures would indicate. Within the last two years ten thousand men have been added to the strength of the British force in India. Allowing the established proportion of five Surgeons to a thousand men, fifty Surgeons should have been added to the staff for this force. Only twenty additions have been made, and the result is that in some stations an addition of 600 or 800 men to care for was thrown upon the overworked Surgeons. Outcamps had frequently to be established, and to these some of the inadequate staff of Medical Officers had to be sent, leaving important stations dangerously undermanned. And on this overtasked and undermanned department devolved the arduous duties of the campaigns in Burma which nearly applied the breaking strain.

Apart from these considerations—excessive toil imposed upon a curtailed staff docked of allowances necessary to the efficient discharge of indispensable duties—the deprivation of relative rank is a further grievance. It places the members of the service at a very invidious disadvantage as compared not only with combatant but with other civilian branches of the service. Officers of the Commissariat, Pay, and Educational Departments are allowed military titles which establish their "relative" rank in presence of combatant officers, the Surgeon who had until this year the relative rank of a Captain, but was only plain "doctor," not being given the title of the rank. A Royal Warrant issued this year has abolished even the "relative rank," but has conferred on other non-combatant officers either "substantive" or "honorary" rank. The Medical Officers lose their relative rank and get no other. Non-combatants of the other departments never go under fire, while Surgeons are more and more brought within the range of bullets under the changing conditions of modern warfare, yet though the former get the same military titles as combatant officers, the latter, who share the dangers of the field, are left without any military rank or status whatever. Sir Guyer Hunter asked the Secretary of State for War in March last a question in the House of Commons on the subject. He inquired what rank, if any, was now held in the Army by the Medical Officers, since relative rank was abolished? Mr. Stanhope replied that the position of Medical Officers in regard to pay and pensions had not been altered by the abolition of relative rank. They have been, all the same, deprived of their "rank" in the Army, and the consequent loss of status is felt to be a serious blow to their social position. If the deprivation of relative rank means nothing, the restoration of it, the Medical profession would rightly deem inade[illegible] real rank should now be given where relative rank was formerly accepted as sufficient to define the status of those holding it. Without military status the Medical Officers must inevitably find themselves in an equivocal position, which will soon become untenable. This grievance is quite as real as the financial wrongs to which we have adverted, and having a sentimental as well as a very material side it will infallibly arouse active and general resentment. For one thing the lowering of status will to a certainty diminish the numbers of candidates for Medical service in her Majesty's Army, alike in England and in India.

We referred a few days ago to certain grievances of the District Police in this Presidency which seem to us to call very urgently for redress. The recently ordered reduction of the pay of Assistant Superintendents of Police will undoubtedly operate very harshly, for even now a man cannot hope to attain that rank before he is about thirty years old, and as the four senior probationers aggregate 116 years, it is evident that those who come after them will be virtually men without prospects. To draw Rs. 250 per month for say ten or fifteen years, and then to attain a pay of Rs. 300 at the age of not less than 35, is, considering the duties and responsibilities of a police officer, not an enticing lot, and is not calculated to induce men of good mental and physical qualifications to join the ranks of the District Police. It is true that there have been and are chances of acting promotions with a slight addition to the emoluments, but these will get rarer year by year, for what with the falling rupee, the Income-tax and the prospective reduction of travelling allowances, Uncovenanted officers of police cannot now afford visits to Europe even to the small extent allowed to them by the Regulations, and, *nolens volens*, they must "hang on" as nearly as they can to the end of the chapter. We have spoken of the 55 years' Rule as a compulsory one, but it has been pointed out to us that this is in one sense a mistake, for if still able, an Uncovenanted officer can be compelled by Government to serve much longer and as, owing to the bad prospects of advancement, not one of the whole body of Uncovenanted police officers can hope to attain a higher pension than £320 a year after from 30 to 35 years actual service in the country, it is not likely that many—if any—will take their pensions before they are forced to do so. The present block in promotion is due, however, to the retention of Military officers in the Police Department, who formerly had to vacate their appointments on attaining the rank of Lieut-Colonel. Exceptions, it is true, were occasionally made, but extension of service in the police has now become the rule, and there appears to be no limit to it, especially since the creation of a highly paid appointment, the Inspector Generalship, and also since Government have been so good as to pay of late years to all senior Military officers in the police a personal allowance of Rs. 200 a month, in addition to the pay of their grades. The civilian officers, we suppose, would not grudge them this or any of the other advantages they possess. But it is not unnatural that the less fortunate officers in the service should take this into account in telling of their own grievances.

Arrangements are in contemplation, we understand, for convening a week or two hence a meeting of the citizens to protest against the Municipal Bill, and to urge the Government to withdraw it. The letter to Government which has been sent in as the result of the examination of the Bill by the Corporation in Committee will doubtless strengthen the already strong feeling in the city that the only way of reforming the Bill is to reform it altogether. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council have gone about half way though the Bill, and it is doubtful if the strongest expression of public opinion on the subject would lead the Government to abandon the measure until the report of the Committee is fully before them. But that is no reason why every available means should not be employed by the citizens to inform the Government as to the feeling with which the Bill is regarded by the community which will suffer from it in the event of its being passed into law. Government may have strong faith in their Bill; they may have much confidence in the Select Committee to whom they have submitted it, and who, it is whispered, are not by any means revising it with the thoroughness which has characterized the process to which the Bombay Corporation have submitted it. But the last word, if Bombay so chooses, must rest with Bombay. It is not a small mofussil town whose interests are at stake, and whose unenlightened preferences the Government might feel themselves justified in disregarding, as the mere notions of a community *in statu pupillari* which had no right idea of what was good for it. Either we have been trifled with and befooled by the insincere compliments of Viceroys and Governors, or we are capable of exercising in some reasonable degree the functions of self-government which this Bill proposes to take from us. It is not often that the politics of Bombay have to be taken to the market place for discussion, but here an occasion has certainly arisen, and the citizens themselves must make up their minds to say in public what has hitherto been said for them, though with their most willing consent, in the Press and in the Corporation. We are reluctant even now to treat this Bill as a provocation to an intelligent community which can be answered only as such. It is a mistake, which the Government might have avoided, it is true, but a mistake all the same, which ought not to and need not have been made. It is highly improbable that the Government will persevere in it against the unanimous opposition of the Bombay public. Thus far no single voice has broken the unanimity of censure which the Bill has evoked, and all that is now needed is to make the voice louder and more impressive that it has yet been.

According to a telegram from Aden the P. and O. Co.'s new steamer Victoria, bringing the outward mails, may be expected to arrive in Bombay about noon on Saturday. She will be in Bombay for about twenty days, and both the European and native communities will be afforded suitable opportunities for inspecting her, particulars of which will be made known after arrival.

The Viceroy returned to Simla from Mashobra on Saturday.

A statement is now being prepared showing what public offices have been built at Simla during the past six years and the cost thereof, which will probably see light at some future day in a Blue-book.

The steamer Ascalon, from Jeddah, loaded with salt, ran ashore near Galle, on the night of the 12th instant. The cargo is being jettisoned, and the steamer will probably get off.

The Commander-in-Chief reached Chakrata on Friday evening, and the following morning inspected the troops hospitals and barracks. In the afternoon he rode to Kailna Camp, where it is under consideration to build huts. The Chief will probably halt on the 17th at Lukwar, arriving at Mussoorie on the 18th.

The confirmation of Brigade-Surgeon Richardson and Surgeon-Major Stephen as Sanitary Commissioners of the North-West Provinces and the Punjab respectively, which is announced in Saturday's *Gazette of India*, will, the Allahabad paper remarks, allay some alarm recently caused in medical circles. It is now plain that the Sanitary Commissionerships are not to be abolished.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will not take leave until a week later than was originally supposed. The 23rd November will probably be the actual day of making over. Before leaving Sir Alfred Lyall will be able to preside at the inauguration ceremony of the Allahabad University, which is to take place on or about the 20th instant.

A rule, framed by the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras, that registering officers must live within a mile of their offices unless specially permitted by the Inspector-General to reside at a greater distance, has received the approval of Government. A notice showing where the registering officer lives is also required to be hung up outside every office. This rule is to have effect from 1st January next.

In supersession of former orders on the subject, the Madras Government have authorized the Commissioner of Land Records, Settlement and Agriculture; and the Superintendent, Revenue Survey, to issue in future, on their own authority, certificates of proficiency to junior Civilians who have satisfactorily completed the prescribed course of training in Settlement and Survey, respectively: a report of the grant of certificate in every case being made to the President of the Board of Examiners.

Recently the Collectors of the districts in the Madras Presidency were requested by Government to enquire and report regarding the fraudulent adulteration of indigo. This they have now done. Government on considering their reports have resolved not to have recourse to special legislation with a view to prevent the adulteration of indigo, which is found to exist in certain districts. The best means, they think, of putting a stop to the evil complained of would be for the purchasers to carefully examine the article offered for sale, and, if it is found to be adulterated, to institute criminal proceedings against the vendor. If this course were adopted in a few cases, it is supposed that the practice of adulteration would soon cease.

A first number of a new Theosophical monthly bearing the title of *Lucifer* and edited by Madame Blavatsky, has been issued. Commenting on the name chosen for this new organ of Occultism, the *Daily News* says:—"Blanqui, the famous Irreconcilable, is said to have been desirous of showing his superiority to vulgar prejudices by conferring on his beloved firstborn the name of Beelzebub. We are glad to see that it is in a more reasonable spirit that these fair Theosophists have named their periodical. For further and better assurance, as the lawyers say, on this point, they have even taken the trouble to append to the mystic figure on their wrapper a few lines in which the unlearned reader is apprised that "Lucifer" is simply the Latin Luciferus, or light bringer, equivalent to the "Phosphoros" of the Greeks; besides which they have devoted a whole article to the defence of their title, which we are bound to confess we have found more amusing and less hard to understand than some other items."

Mr. Barlow, in reply to the suggestion recently made by the Madras Government, that a committee might be formed, presided over by himself, to enquire into the cause of the extraordinary variations in the expenditure of stationery in different years in certain offices, has stated that, as he has only recently been appointed head of the department, and consequently has but a slight knowledge of its working, he would prefer that the formation of the committee be held over for the present. Government have consented to this proposal, but have directed that, in the meantime, the heads of all offices which showed such large and fluctuating expenditures be called upon to furnish whatever explanation they can on the matter, and district officers generally have been directed to render the Superintendent of Stationery whatever assistance he may require in eliciting the causes of the large expenditure of stationery of late. In anticipation of the effect which the recent orders issued by Government may be supposed to leave upon the expenditure of stationery in public offices, the allotment for stationery for the ensuing official year has been reduced by a quarter-lakh—from Rs. 4,00,000 to Rs. 3,75,000.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE UNEMPLOYED IN LONDON.

CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.

Yesterday four thousand persons out of employment assembled in Trafalgar Square, whence a Deputation was sent to the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House, demanding that work should be provided for them.

The Deputation was received by an Alderman, who, having heard what they had to say, referred them to the parish authorities for relief.

On receiving this reply to their demand the Deputation returned to Trafalgar Square, and reported to the meeting the answer that had been given them.

This was followed by excited and angry speeches from some of the leaders of the mob, who then made a determined attempt to march in procession towards the City. This was, however, prevented by the Police, who forcibly dispersed the crowd, at the same time arresting twenty of the most prominent of the rioters.

Several Policemen and some bystanders were injured in the struggle that took place.

PRINCESS VICTORIA OF WALES.

A paragraph in the *Court Circular* states that the Princess Victoria of Wales is suffering from an attack of measles.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, Oct. 18.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer Victoria, with the English mails of 7th October, left here for Bombay at 8 p.m. last (Monday) evening.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 18.

The escort, which is to attend Major Peacock and Captain Yate, left Chaman for Herat on the morning of the 17th instant. They will travel at full speed to the scene of operations.

FIGHTING IN BURMA.

TWO OFFICERS KILLED.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Oct. 18.

An important action has been fought in the Chindwin district, where a pretender known as the Bayingan Prince had assembled a force of 200 men. On the fifteenth, Major Kennedy, commanding the Second Hyderabad Infantry, with 500 rifles, under Lieutenant Pumer, 25 Mounted Infantry under Captain Welchman, and accompanied by Captain Bevelle, Assistant Commissioner, made a night march, and at daylight next morning encountered the enemy's patrol three miles from camp, who gave an alarm. Major Kennedy, fearing the enemy's escape, pushed on with the mounted Infantry and attacked the enemy before an evacuation of their position took place. The dacoits, seeing only a small force made a stand, which allowed the infantry to come up and cut them to pieces. Forty of the enemy, including two officers were killed, many were wounded, and a large quantity of arms was captured.

Major Kennedy and Captain Beville were killed, and two sepoys were slightly wounded.

Reinforcements of 150 infantry, 50 lancers, and two guns have been ordered to the district, which will be thoroughly scoured.

BO SHAWY'S GANG.

In Bo Shawy's camp a signet ring has been found believed to be the late Mr. Phayre's.

This gang has been completely broken at Kaymangyoung.

A FOREST OFFICER NEARLY SHOT BY MISTAKE.

The police nearly shot a Forest Officer named Muriel. His party were coming down the river in a boat, and notwithstanding signals a continuous fire was kept up at them. They had to get into the water under the shelter of the boat's gunwale and let her drift down, past the station.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 18.

At the Council on Thursday the Game Protection and Bonded Warehouses Bills will be passed and the Police Regulation Bill will be referred to a Select Committee, and the name of Sir Charles Aitchison will be substituted for the Hon. Mr. Peile's on sundry Bills.

THE SIMLA BANK CASE.

In the Simla Bank case the district Judge has decided that he has jurisdiction to hear the petition for removal of the present liquidators.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Valetta arrived here this morning two days before due date.

SUEZ, Oct. 17.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Ballaarat arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Buchanan, outward bound for Bombay, left here this afternoon.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Mackenzie left here this afternoon for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 17.

The Clan Line s.s. Clan Grant left here yesterday morning for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	70
4½ per cent. „	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	102⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	44 1-16

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Oct. 17.

10 p.m.	80·6

TUESDAY, Oct. 18.

6 a.m.	78·6
10 a.m.	84·8
2 p.m.	86·1
4 p.m.	81·5

Intelligence from Wady Halfa announces that a Mahdist spy has arrived there, and states that peace has been proclaimed for three months among the Soudanese tribes and also with Abyssinia for the same period. Large forces are massed at Omdurman, where plenty of provisions are being received from the Kassala district. Peace has also been ratified with the Sennaar tribes. Mahommed el Chair was about to hold a council at Omdurman with the Ameers to decide regarding the attitude to be taken towards Egypt and Abyssinia.

THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT AND THE OOTACAMUND RACECOURSE.

The Municipal Council at Ootacamund have been caught tripping by Government. I appears that they expended on the race-course project a portion of the Government contribution made for the improvement of the Hobart Park. The Collector of the district comes in for a little wigging. Government, in a recent order, observe that Rs. 1,000 allotted for the improvement of the Hobart Park in the municipal budget for 1886-87 was part of the Rs. 3,500 contributed by Government towards the scheme approved in G.O., dated 9th January 1885. The main object of this scheme was to incorporate the land known as Toppa Mudaly's lines, which had been acquired by Government, with the old part: the bulk of Government's contribution (2,500) has been expended on lowering the bridge and roadway which separate them: the contribution was sanctioned on the understanding that the municipal council would spend a like sum, Rs. 3,500, on the same scheme. The present project is altogether different, and the action of the council in diverting to it a portion of the contribution made by Government was, Government say, "opposed to their undertaking and altogether improper." The Collector, who was present at the meeting at which this step was decided on, should, they add, "have insisted that the matter should be laid before Government for orders." The order concludes thus:—

"The Government would be perfectly justified in requiring a refund from the council of the Rs. 1,000 in question, and they have hesitated whether they should not do so. But the present project may also be said to tend to the improvement of the Hobart Park, and in view of the decision of the council giving it the preference, the Government will not insist on a refund of their own 1,000 rupees, nor object to the allotment of a similar sum from municipal funds out of the 3,500 which were to have been paid by the council. No further contribution will, however, be made from Provincial funds, either towards the race-course or for any other scheme of park improvement. The municipality will be permitted to spend the Rs. 2,500 allotted for the Hobart Park in their current year's budget on the diversion of the water course in connection with the new scheme, if they see fit to do so. The race-course project should never have been put in hand without the sanction of Government; but, as the work has been already commenced and even made some progress, His Excellency in Council will not now interfere. The Chairman will call the attention of the Gymkhana Committee to the fact that the Hobart Park and the waste land adjoining it, including all the ground on which work has as yet been done, is the absolute property of Government, who have reserved to themselves the right of resuming it at any time without compensation. The municipality themselves are only tenants-at-will, and are responsible to Government for the use made of the land."

THE FAILURE OF THE SIMLA BANK

On Saturday, the 8th instant, at Simla, a petition was presented on behalf of certain shareholders in the Simla Bank Corporation, Limited, in the Court of Mr. W. E. Parker, District Judge, praying for the removal of the present liquidators, Mr. A. Chisholm and Mr. J. Elston. The petitioners, 28 in number (all natives), were represented by Mr. Rattigan, and the Bank by Mr. Gilbert Henderson of Calcutta, and Mr. Cullin. The case for the petitioners may be gathered from the petition, which at the 7th paragraph states as follows:—

"That on the 16th day of May 1887 an extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was convened for the purpose of passing an extraordinary Resolution under clause (*c*) of section 173 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 that the Bank should be wound up voluntarily on the ground that the Bank by reason of its liabilities, is unable to carry on its business; that the Bank is believed to be unable to pay its debts and the assets thereof are insufficient to provide for and satisfy all its debts and liabilities. That in the notice convening the meeting of 10th May 1887 no mention was made of the intention to transact any other business than that considering the aforesaid extraordinary Resolution, but notwithstanding this omission and a recorded protest on the part of the native shareholders, the Chairman decided to consider certain other resolutions regarding the appointment of liquidators, the remuneration to be allowed to them and the security to be taken from them. That on these resolutions being put to the meeting the native shareholders demanded that the proxies should be put on the table, but the Chairman ruled that, the resolutions not having been included in the published notice of the meeting, only the votes of the shareholders present could be taken. That this point having been ruled, and the resolutions being put in their order to the meeting, the majority of votes was declared against the resolutions, but notwithstanding this fact the Chairman recorded that each of the said resolutions had been passed by a majority. That your petitioners thereupon filed a written protest against the validity of the resolutions, and pointed out that, except the first resolution to wind up voluntarily, none of the other resolutions had been carried. This written protest was left with Mr. Chisholm, Secretary of the Bank. That an examination of votes held by those who were present at the meeting as compared with those who voted against the resolutions, as shown by the written protest above alluded to, will prove that the majority of votes was in fact against the resolutions, and even if proxies were included the same result would follow. That your petitioners are shareholders of the Bank, and that some of your petitioners are also depositors and creditors. That as Mr. Elston was the Auditor of the Bank under Mr. Peterson, and Mr. Chisholm was Deputy Secretary, the petitioners are not willing that these gentleman should act as liquidators. Having regard, therefore, to all the circumstances of the case, it is just and equitable that the Bank should either be wound up by the Court, or at least under the supervision of the Court. That although in the regulations of the Bank it was stipulated that the Bank if wound up should be wound up by Her Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, yet as that Court was abolished by section 8 of XXIV and XXV Vic. cap 104, and no other Court was substituted therefore in any amended Regulation of the Bank, it follows in the opinion of the petitioner, that the existing regulations do not exclude the jurisdiction of the Chief Court under section 130 of Act VI of 1882 to hear and determine the present application. Your petitioners therefore humbly pray (*a*) that the Bank may be wound under the provisions of the Companies Act either by the Court, or under the supervision of the Court, and that for such purpose all necessary and proper directions may be given; or (*b*), that such further or other order may be made in the premises as to the Court shall seem meet."

It need scarcely be said (an up-country paper remarks) that the liquidators deny the principal allegations made in the above petition, and are backed by a considerable body of shareholders and depositors in opposing it.

At the hearing of the case on Saturday, Mr. Henderson raised a preliminary objection to the Court's jurisdiction on the ground that the Bank's Articles of Association stipulated that if the Bank was wound up in a Court of Law it should be in the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William and not elsewhere.

Mr. Rattigan, for the petitioners, contended that the Supreme Court having been abolished in 1861, the rule was now void.

Mr. Henderson also took exception to the petition not having been verified as required by law within four days after presentation.

The District Judge, after hearing arguments on both sides, postponed his decision.

DARING ATTEMPT TO STEAL HORSES.

A singularly daring tattempt to steal horses has been made by a gang of budmashes near Mian Mir. The Lahore paper publishes the following account of the affair:—

A day or two ago, no fewer than eighteen villagers attempted in open daylight to carry off some, or all of eleven horses which were being guarded by two soldiers in the artillery *rakh* about five or six miles from Mian Mir. The men were stripped and oiled, to prevent seizure; and actually succeeded, we are told, in seizing two of the horses. They calculated, doubtless, that either the soldiers would be unarmed or would be afraid or numbers, or, if armed, would not dare to use their rifles, for fear of the consequences in a court of law. For the rest, their oiled and naked skins and *lathis* afforded sufficient security. Unfortunately for them, the contingency of one of the soldiers having with him, in addition to his rifle a borrowed shot-gun did not appear to have been considered. Owing to this omission, one at least of their number is now carrying about a charge of buck shot in his person, and all the horses were safely brought home. In this instance, the fortunate accident of the possession of the shot-gun, and the self-restraint which forebore to use the rifle instead, alone prevented in all probability, a much more serious conclusion to the struggle for which the eighteen horse-stealers had evidently come prepared."

DEFENCE AND DEFIANCE.—Phenyle defends from Disease and defies its [illegible]ds. It is an unrivalled and agreeable Disinfe[illegible] and Re. 1. *Avoid imitations.* Sole Agents, [illegible]LIPS & Co. Ld., Bombay and Poona.

LORD REAY AT KOLHAPUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 15.

As you have already been informed by telegram, H. E. Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, was welcomed here with all due honours on Wednesday last. On the road from Sangli H. E. was met at Udgaon (the frontier of the State) by the Diwan, Mamletdar and other officers of Shirol Peitha; at Hatkalangda, where a halt was made for breakfast, by the District officer, S. D. Mamletdar, &c.; at Atigare by the Karbhari and other officers of Inchalkaranji; at Chokak by Bapu Saheb, chief of Kagal; at Herla by a deputation from His Highness, consisting of the Chief of Bowda, the chief Judge of Kolhapur, and Sardar Bhowanrao Ingle; and lastly, about two miles from Kolhapur, by H. H. the Raja and the Political Agent, escorted by the Red Rissala and attended by sawars and officers. From this point His Excellency drove with the Raja in a four-in-hand to the Residency, his arrival being announced by a salute of 17 guns. A guard of honour of the Kolhapur Infantry, under the command of Captain King, presented arms.

At 2 p.m. H. H. the Raja under a salute of 19 guns paid a visit to His Excellency, when the members of the Council, Sardars and Mankaris, were presented by the Political Agent. The Sardars and Mankaris presented the usual nazars of gold mohors which were touched and remitted. Pandit Narain, Shastri of Kagal, was then presented, and had the honour of receiving from H. E. a sanad, conferring on him the title of Mahamahopadhaya, together with a shawl. The principal officers of the State and the Native Officers of the K. I. were then presented by the Political Agent.

In the afternoon the young Chiefs of Miraj, Junior, and Ramdurg paid visits to H. E. at 5 p.m. H. H. the Raja received H. E. in the handsome hall of the new palace. Lady Reay was present with all the ladies of the station in the gallery, where also were their Highnesses the Ranees, behind a purdah. After the usual formalities, H. E., before leaving the Palace, paid a visit to the Ranees. The torrents of rain, which fell nearly all day, quite spoilt the effect of the decorations. At the entrances to the Palace two very tasteful arches had been erected by Mr. Shannon the State Engineer.

On Thursday morning Lord and Lady Reay were taken by Col. Reeves to see some of the public buildings and institutions of which Kolhapur people are justly proud.

A beginning was made with the Jaysingrao Ghatge Technical School, which was opened last May under the management of a Committee consisting of Messrs. Shannon and Candy, Khan Bahadur Meherjibai, and Rao Saheb Agashe. The superintendent is Mr. Sneddon. The management have wisely started work in an unambitious way. The subjects taught at present are drawing, simple carpentry, and useful brass work. The visitors then drove through the Rissala Paga to the College, where a deputation from the local municipality presented the following address, which was read by Mr. Wakharkar, B.A.:—

May it please Your Excellency,—The auspicious year 1887 which witnessed the Jubilee celebration of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress, has this day presented to the people of Kolhapur another occasion for rejoicing and for expressing their deep devotion and loyalty to Her Majesty through Her noble representative in this Presidency. We, the members of the Kolhapur Municipality, on behalf of the people of the town, therefore, most respectfully approach to give a most hearty welcome to your lordship, whose visit, we look upon as a privilege and an honour to the inhabitants of this town.

The solicitious care, which has all along been bestowed by the benign British Government, and by a series of able and sympathetic Political Officers, towards the well being of the State, has pre-eminently manifested itself from time to time in the noble endeavours made to counteract the consequences of unfortunate incidents, which in the mysterous dispensation of Providence, have on two or three occasions threatened to darken the bright prospects, and seriously mar the progress of this State. The great gloom, which had been thrown by the mournful illness of His Highness the late Maharaja, was greatly relieved by the establishment of a Council of Regency by the Government of Sir James Fergusson, with the noble Chief of Kagal at its head; and subsequently the installation of our present beloved Maharaja appeared to open a bright future for Kolhapur. Nothing seemed left to be desired, when on a sudden the horizon was again darkened by the unexpected and untimely death of Abasaheb. The bereavement was no less disastrous to the people of Kolhapur than to His Highness in his tender age, and the event was universally deplored as the most grievous calamity which could befall a promising native administration in its infancy. But we beg respectfully to express our gratitude to the Government of Your Excellency for continuing the management of the State in the hands of a Council of Administration, which has given general satisfaction.

We feel peculiarly grateful to your Lordship for the trouble you have taken in coming to our town, and thus becoming personally acquainted with the State. It is not for us to say how the affairs of this State are conducted, but we may remark without flattering any one that we have not been indifferent spectators of what is going on here as well as in the surrounding districts under the British rule. Education is making rapid progress in this State. We have a College, a Sardars' Class, a High School and Girls' Schools. Besides, there are upwards of 200 primary schools established all over the territory subject to this Principality. A beginning has been made in the direction of technical education by opening a school called, we may say, most appropriately, after our late lamented Regent, and last but by no means least in importance is the opening of an agricultural class attached to the Rajaram College.

The abolition of "sthalmoda" and "sthalbharita" duties on the liberal principles of free trade, have conduced to a more extensive cultivation of tobacco and other crops, the production of which was hitherto fettered by those import and export duties. The whole province has been furnished with well made roads which, now that a railway branch is to be laid from Kolhapur to Miraj, will enable the Kolhapur Rayat to bring the produce of his fields into favourable markets at a cheaper cost and with greater benefit than before. It is expected that this railway line will stimulate local trade and industries throughout the whole district.

But we are more directly concerned with the town of Kolhapur. The sanitation of this town has been considerably improved and the statistical returns show a marked reduction of late years in the death rate. The old fort walls round the city have been removed, allowing the westerly breeze to blow freely through the town. Its roads have been widened and are preserved in a state of cleanliness. The Kalamba tank provides a good supply of water and it is now made available to people in their own houses on the payment of a moderate water tax. Splendid buildings have been added, such as the Albert Edward Hospital and the magnificent palace for his Highness the Maharaja. Altogether Kolhapur has become, we beg humbly to say, quite a model town in the Southern Maratha Country.

We are proud of being subjects of a native State; but we have no mind to disguise from ourselves the fact that the blessings of peace and prosperity which we enjoy in this State are entirely due to the powerful and beneficent protectorate exercised over it by the paramount power, so worthily represented on this side of the country in the person of your Excellency. The continuance of the Kolhapur State in the rank of native principalities breathing a life of independence under the direction and protection of Great Britain, in spite of several painful interruptions in the direct line of the Kolhapur reigning family, is a striking illustration of that generous and enlightened statesmanship which guides the counsels of the empire, and which is at once the glory and the bulwark of British power in this country. While therefore professing dutiful allegiance to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur, we look up to the august occupant of the British throne with feelings of profound veneration and loyalty, and we respectfully solicit your Excellency's favour in communicating these our sentiments to her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress of India.

We congratulate ourselves on our being permitted to give a most hearty and respectful reception to Lady Reay. This is the first occasion Kolhapur has had the honour of a visit from a lady of her Ladyship's exalted position and cultured dignity. Lady Reay has made a name in the Presidency, by associating herself with every movement started for the purpose of ameliorating the condition of the women of this country, and we beg humbly to add that her Ladyship's unaffected and courteous demeanour, her superior accomplishments, and the gifted nobility of her heart, enabling her to take a juster and more tolerant view of the prejudices and practices which have surrounded our women from time immemorial, preeminently qualify her to lead a cause, which every well-wisher of the native community is anxious to see advanced.

In conclusion, we beg to thank your Excellency for your great condescension in accepting this our humble address.

His Excellency in reply said that it had given him great pleasure to visit the Town of Kolhapur and to receive from them that very loyal address. He would not fail to convey the expressions of profound veneration and loyalty which they had asked him to offer to her Imperial Majesty. He would do so, he thought, in the most graceful manner by entrusting it to H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, who, as the present Commander-in-Chief in this Presidency, supplied the best and most immediate link of communication. They had said that there had been interruptions in the direct line of the Kolhapur Raj. Those events were not under human control, and they were conscious that they were under a higher power. It was the duty of the Government to do all they could to secure for the State as fit a ruler as lay in their power, and especially to take care that the person who would occupy the *gadee* should have a sound education. There was no question in which H. E. felt so keen an interest as the education of young Chiefs, and he could assure them that that interest would continue even after he had left this Presidency. Nothing gave him greater pleasure than to be informed of the progress of the Rajkumars under Mr. Macnaghten and Mr. Candy, not through official reports only, but also in private letters. He was glad to say that his Highness did show that he felt the high importance of the task that lay before him. The Government had to look carefully to the constitution that should be given to the State, so that it might secure progress, and that when his Highness assumed the administration he might be able to add his grateful testimony to the sound management of affairs during his minority. H. E. was glad to see that they recognized the beneficent protection exercised by the British Government, and acknowledged that it stimulates progress. They had alluded to the services of able and sympathetic political officers. The word sympathetic was specially appropriate. They had in Colonel Reeves a political officer whose devotion to the interests of the State was well-known, and who was a personal friend of Aba Saheb; and so by the happy combination of the Political Agent and the Regent the administration had been most satisfactorily conducted. The Government therefore had come to the conclusion that their best plan would be to continue that form of Government in which the people had confidence, and they had every reason to believe that with the advice and assistance of the Political Agent it would prove worthy of the trust reposed in it. The technical school, to which his Excellency had just paid a long visit, seemed to him to be exactly what it ought to be. The work that he saw carried on there exactly supplied the link between the industrial aspirations of the people and the practical wants of the local market. In abolishing *sthalmoda* and *sthalbharita* on the principles of free trade the Kolhapur administration had set an admirable example to other native States, which they could not long afford to forego. On the supply of water H. E. said he need not dilate; they had just now such an abundant supply of water (in the torrents of rain just then falling) as was considered auspicious for the visitor who brought it with him. He hoped that in the future they would enjoy sunshine, he meant the sunshine which was in store for the State under the direct rule of his Highness. In conclusion H. E. thanked them for the graceful terms in which they had spoken of Lady Reay and for the kind way in which they had received Lady Reay and himself.

The visitors were then conducted over the principal girls' school by Miss Little, the Lady Superintendent of Female Education in the Kolhapur State. The bright faces and ready answers of the girls showed how well they are looked after. Visits were also paid to the interesting temple of Ambabai, the Albert Edward Hospital, and the Town Hall. In the afternoon Lady Reay received visits from their Highnesses the Ranees, and accompanied by his Excellency inspected the Zenana Mission schools and orphanage which are under the care of Miss Sheperd, Miss Anson and Miss Dickson. Though the evening turned out fair, owing to the heavy rain, the parade of the State troops had been abandoned. A small display of fireworks was given in front of the new palace, while the town was illuminated in parts. The ladies and gentlemen of the station and Khan Bahadur Meherjitav were entertained at dinner at the Residency by Colonel Reeves.

On Friday morning, Lord and Lady Reay, accompanied by Dr. Irving, Captains Phayre and Buller, and Captain and Mrs. Wray, departed for Sangli, the weather having cleared up to give them a smiling farewell.

EDUCATION IN MADRAS.

For some years past, two normal schools had been established at Cuddapah and Madanapalle, with a view to facilitating the teachers of the pial schools undergoing training. But this object was not gained. In not a single year since they have been established had the shools had pupils to the maximum strength. Hence the Board came to the conclusion that maintenance of two normal schools was unnecessary. Consequently, at their meeting held on the 5th March 1887, the District Boad resolved to appoint a sub-committee, to discuss and report on the number and location of the normal schools in the district. The sub-committee, on a careful consideration of the matter, reported that there was no need for two normal schools, and that therefore the school at Cuddapah ought to be closed. They made further proposals on the subject, some of which were as follows:—

(1) The abolish the Local Fund normal school at Cuddapah, for the strength has gone down very low.

(2) To allow the three students now under training in it to continue their studies at Madanapalle on an increased stipend to be proposed hereafter by the Board, or to withdraw altogether.

(3) To continue the normal school at Madanapalle for the present calendar year, and to establish a single normal school for the whole district at Rayachoti by the commencement of January 1888, it being the most eligible situation for the same.

(4) To transfer the present establishment of the Cuddapah normal school to Madanapelle during the current year, and afterwards to the new school at Rayachoti.

(5) To fix the number of scholarships for the single normal school at 25 (10 for the sub-division and 15 for the main division) at a stipend of Rs. 6 and 7 for the divisions respectively.

(6) To fix, after the expiration of the current official year, the rate of results grants for untrained teachers at 75 per cent. of the maximum rates sanctioned by the Board, in view to cause an inducement for village teachers to undergo training, whereas at the same time to allow trained teachers double granfor the first two years after their undergoing training in order to recoup the loss necessarily sustained by absence from their schools. Government have sanctioned the proposals.

One of the speakers at the shorthand conference held in London the other day was Sir Charles Russell, who suggested with great vivacity that the public man must pass between Scylla and Charybdis before he appeared on the British breakfast table. Of course the witty knight was not so impolite as actually to liken the British stenographer to Scylla or the British compositor to Charybdis, but he evidently had those famous mythological obstructions in his mind when he was speaking of the little accidents that will happen to the best delivered speeches:—

They would recollect the story of the young gentleman who wrote a sonnet to his lady-love, which he copied out in a very good hand. He believed that was a compositor's error, but

"Those lovely eyes be-limmed"

appeared—

"Those lovely eyes be damned."

Another, which he thought might have been the shorthand writer's fault, was the line which, as given, was

"Behold the martyr in a sheet of fire."

which appeared—

"Behold the martyr with his shirt on fire."

Where by the error precisely he did not know. He was quite willing to believe that it was the printer's devil that was to blame.

Recently a large elephant belonging to the Olympic Circus, which is travelling through England, broke out of the stables at Rugby and burst open the door of a small cottage adjoining. Making his way in he unfastened the cupboard and ate a dozen pots of jam, a gallon of pickled onions, a quantity of damsons, a joint of meat, a loaf, a pound of butter, and a quantity of sweets. Having demolished everything in the shape of provisions, he ate the window-plants. He then examined some small ornaments on the chimney-piece, laid them carefully on the sofa and enjoyed himself for nearly two hours before he was got out.

It is announced that there will be an enormous increase in the Russian import duties beginning on the 1st of January next. This cannot fail greatly to damage the German export trade to Russia, and the measure is apparently greatly resented in Berlin. At all events, the semi-official organs of the press in Germany are again publishing severe attacks on Russia.

MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel R. Wheeler, of the 18th Bengal Lancers, is President this year of the N.-W. P. Remount Committee, in the place of Colonel Willis.

The two privates of the Leinster Regiment, who amused themselves, on Tuesday night, by smashing plate-glass windows on the premises of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, have been accorded exemplary punishment—six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

The desertion returns of the army, which have just been completed, show that this offence is still very prevalent, there having been 5,402 cases during the last official year. A large number of the offenders were brought back, so that the net loss was reduced to 3,229, or equal to 8·2 per cent. of the 29,409 recruits enrolled during the same period. This percentage, however, is higher than in two previous years, the proportion in both having been 7·5; while in 1883 it was 7 per cent, the lowest point reached in the twenty years over which the comparisons extend. Of last year's desertions 3,485 were cases of men in their first year of service, 1,723 occurring before men had been three months in the ranks (the largest total since 1868), 763 between three and six months, and 999 between six and twelve months. The proportion of desertions to the whole of the army was 28 per 1,000, and allowing for those rejoining the net loss was also 28 per 1,000. The Cavalry of the line appears to have been the service most affected by desertion, the 658 cases reported representing 39 per 1,000. The Foot Guards stand next in the list, their 119 deserters being at the rate of 35 per 1,000. The Royal Artillery and Infantry of the line show the same proportion, 28 per 1,000. Allowing for men who rejoined, the net loss was greatest in the Cavalry of the line, 28 per 1,000; and in the other arms the proportions were—Royal Artillery and Foot Guards, 22; Infantry of the line, 17; Commissariat and Transport Corps, 10; Colonial Corps, 7; Household Cavalry and Medical Staff Corps, 6; and Royal Engineers, 5.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, Oct. 18.—The barometric decrease which was yesterday confined to North-Eastern India has since extended to nearly all parts of the country; it has been most rapid in the Punjab, and hence the distribution of pressure. This has changed considerably. The readings now range from 30·09 at Bellary to 29·85 at Peshawar and Roorkee. Westerly winds prevail over the greater part of the country, but northerly winds are reported from Bengal and the head of the Bay. The temperature has changed irregularly, but is on the whole falling. The weather is fine, except in Burma, Bengal, and the south of the Peninsular, where light to moderate rainfall is reported.

THE RELIEFS, 1887-88.

The Army in India will be augmented by six garrison batteries of Royal Artillery this trooping season, four of which will be quartered at Rurki, one at Karachi and one at Umballa, for Jutogh. In addition to the above 1,068 men will be sent out to India to complete corps to the increased establishments. This extra number will be included with the drafts of the season, and will embark at such times as the drafts for the corps to which they are proceeding embark. The troops to proceed to and from India in the season 1887-88 are estimated at the following numbers of non-commissioned officers and men:—

OUTWARDS FOR INDIA.

	No.
21st Hussars	600
5 Field Batteries (O.-2, N.-2, H.-2, F.-3, J.-4)	373
7 Garrison Batteries (1-1 and 2-1 Welsh, 4-1 Eastern, 7-1 and 8-1 Scotch, 4-1 South Irish and 2-1 London)	735
3 Infantry Regiments (1st Cheshire, 1st Royal Fusiliers and 1st Cornwall)	2,796
Cavalry Drafts	293
Artillery „	80
Infantry „	5,125
Total	10,002

HOMEWARD.

12th Lancers	400
5 Field Batteries (A. B. & C.-2, E. & D.-4)	358
1 Garrison Battery	37
3 Infantry Regiments	1,800
Time-expired and invalids	5,817
Total	8,412
Net gain for India	1,590

The troopships, as a rule, will leave Bombay every fortnight on Saturdays, the exceptions being the Euphrates which sails on Sunday the 29th January, and the Serapis which will sail on Friday the 25th November. For the convenience of our readers we summarise the dates of arrival and departure of the troop-ships from Bombay.

	Arrive at Bombay.	Departure from Bombay.
Malabar	20th October.	29th October.
Euphrates	3rd November.	12th November.
Serapis	16th November.	25th November.
Crocodile	20th December.	31st December.
Malabar	3rd January.	14th January.
Euphrates	20th January.	30th January.
Serapis	2nd February.	11th February.
Crocodile	6th March.	17th March.
Malabar	22nd March.	31st March.

KARACHI AUTUMN MEETING.

The following are the results of the racing at Karachi on the first day, Tuesday, 11th instant.

Keamari Stakes.—Rs. 250. Distance ½ mile. For all C. B. Ponies 13-1 and under other classes 13 hands and under, the above weights to carry 10st. respectively.

Mr. Braid's G A.H. Kilwarlin (late Called Back), 10st. 7lbs., Owner	1
„ Beaumont's B.A.P. Hobart. 9st. 1·lbs., Mr. T. Kendall	2
„ Cook's G.A.G. Silvio, 10st. 10lbs. Major Peyton	3

Won easily by 2 clear lengths. "Silvio" a bad third. Also ran—"Christmas," who was no where. Time 60-3 5sec.

Sind Derby.—Rs. 300. R. C. For all Maiden Arabs and C. B. horses,

Mr. Grantham's G.A.H. Cobweb, 9st. 7lbs. Mr. Sherrard	1
„ Cook's G.A.G. Deerfoot 9st. 6lb., Major Peyton	2
„ Brereton's G A.H. Balaam, 9st. 0lb., Owner	3

Won in a canter by 7 lengths. Time 1min. 53-2 5sec.

Trial Stakes.—Rs. 150. Distance ½ mile. For all C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race value Rs. 50.

Mr. Pinhey's BL.K.CB. H. Nero, 10st. 6lb., Mr. Ivemy	1
„ Cook's G.CB P. Kathleen, 9st. 12lbs., Major Peyton	2
Capt. Stevens' G.CB.P. Chance 10st. 2lbs., Owner	3
„ Butler's G.CB.P. Limerick 9st. 13lbs., Owner	0

A very good race won by a neck, "Limerick" and "Chance" 3 lengths behind. Also ran—"May" "Quickstep," and "Radius." Time 60-2-5secs.

Clifton Stakes.—5-15 p.m. Rs. 500. Distance ¾ mile. For all C. B. Ponies 13-3 and under, other classes 13-2 and under.

Mr. Burney's B.A.H Suspense, 9st. 7lbs., Mr. T. Kendall	1
„ Henry's CH.A.H. Hornblend, 9st 7lbs, Mr. Brereton	2

"Suspence" cantered in an easy winner by 2 clear lengths. Also ran—"Kilwarlin" and "Silvio." Time 1min. 28secs.

Hack and Chargers.—Rs. 175. Distance ½ mile. For all *bona fide* Hacks and Chargers that never won a race value Rs. 50.

Mr. Baird's B W.G. Hermit, 12st, 11lbs., Owner	1
„ Grantham's G.A.H. Cobweb. 10st. 0lbs., Mr. Sherrard	2
„ Strip's B.CB.M. Fleur-de lis. 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Day	3

Won easily by 3 lengths. Fleur-de-lis refused to leave the post and was left standing there. Time 1min. 55-4-5sec.

One of the subjects to which a Sub-Committee of the Central Mobilization Committee at Simla has paid particular attention during the past six months has been that relating to tents for field service. Various patterns and patents have been inspected and reported upon, but the one which finds most favour is the "ridgeless" tent invented by the Manager of the Muir Mills at Cawnpore. In this tent the ridge-pole, which is always heavy and cumbersome, is dispensed with, a strong rope being substituted in its place. It is found that the tent stands perfectly well even in high winds; that it can be pitched and struck under four minutes; and that the field service pattern, capable of holding 16 European soldiers, is just a mule-load. This is a great improvement on the tent now in use, and the weight saved in the matter of transport is not one of its least merits.

It is reported in Liverpool that King Ja Ja, of Opobo, has been arrested by the British authorities, and that he is now a prisoner at Accra, having been brought from his own dominion by a British war-vessel. The information is said to have come by cable from Accra, which is the seat of the Gold Coast Government.

THE BROACH MUNICIPAL OCTROI CASE.

The following additional evidence has been recorded in this case:—

Vithul Mathuradas on solemn affirmation stated: I am a ghee merchant. My residence is in Broach city. My business is carried on in my own name. I get ghee from the Kaira District by rail. I sell the ghee here. On it I have to pay Re. 1 per maund to the Municipality, also I have to pay a fee to the Carting Agent, who brings the goods from the station, and also the railway charges. I pay Re. 1 per Broach maund. I have been trading here for 15 years. The goods are brought from the station through Mr. Edulji (Carting Agent) the accused. They have come through him 10 or 12 years. In general the Octroi duty on goods brought to me by the accused's firm was paid either to Lalu Jina or Bechar Vanarsi. These men are servants of the accused. I kept entries of these transactions in a bharat vahi. The entries are made by the man who took away the money. The account was written in the name of Edulji Muncherji and Co. I have a bharat vahi. The book produced (Exhibit A) is one of my bharat vahis. It is for the year 1939 September. The entry on the 26th February is in the writing of Lalu Jina. On that date I see from the bharat vahi that 24 or 29 kupas of ghee were received by me. On this Rs. 55-3-6 were due to the Municipality as Octroi. The handwriting is Lalu Jina's. I put in that entry A (1) on the 2nd March 1883. I see that Rs. 126-9-3 were paid to Lalu. The entry is "haste Lalu." Put in A (2). This is also in the accused's khata. If I were present when these items were entered I should have seen them. If not my man would have done so. I put in the entry for the 27th February 1883. It is in the writing of Lalu Jina. The sum is Rs. 57-9-9. It is entered as paid to the Municipality. The goods appear like 27 kupas of ghee. I was present when the item A (2) was entered. The entry was made when the money was paid. It is in Lalu's writing and was written by him. The money was given to Lalu Jina. The money was paid for the Municipal dues and the railway fees, for Edulji Muncherji. That is it was to be paid through him. The entry for the 27th August 1883 is in the writing of Lalu Jina (A 4) I put it in. I cannot remember whether I was present when it was made. I saw it the night of the day on which it was written. The amounts paid to the Municipality were entered in the day book. (Mr. Hiralal wished witness to refresh his memory from the item A (4) put in, but this was objected to by Mr. Mehta and the objection was allowed.) I produce my daybook for 1939. The entry for the date Shravan Vad Agiarash (August 29th 1883) is in the writing of Mugunlal Bhaiji. The entry is put in (B 1). The entry relates to the payment of Rs. 73-11-9. It will appear from the bharat vahi to whom the payment was made. The entry in bharat vahi for September 1940, dated 13th January 1884, is in Lalu Jina's writing. It relates to Rs. 63-9-3. I put the entry in (C). As it is so long ago I can't remember whether the money was paid in my presence or not. I put in my daybook for 1940 (D). The entry for the Post Vud Paroo (24th January 1884) is in the hand of Mugunlal Chugunlal. The entry is for Rs. 153-3-3. The sum entered for the Municipality is Rs. 56-11-3. I put it in. I don't remember whether I was present when the money was paid. In (C) it is entered in Lalu Jina's writing. An invoice used to come to me the morning after the night on which the goods were received at the station. This invoice shewed the amount of goods. I don't remember whether any invoice came for this particular item (D 1), but such invoice should have come, whether the octroi for it was paid or not. I gave the Municipal dues to Lalu Jina because the accused told me to do so. This was on all goods which came to me through the Carting Agent. Edulji said to me "my man will pay the money to the Municipality and will take it from you; the goods became damaged at the station." The man who came to get the Municipal money from me also took the Railway freightage, but it was paid in one sum in the rains. In the year 1939-40 Samvat the fee was about 8 pies a Bengal maund. The Municipal dues and Railway charges were paid to the accused's man for three or four years. I don't now pay the octroi to him. I ceased to do so about eighteen months ago. I paid through the Carting Agent in 1938 (half the year); 1939; 1940; and half of 1941. This is approximate. Before this I paid octroi to the Municipality.

Cross-examination.—I cannot understand the English dates in the accounts from the 26th February 1883 to the 5th March 1883. I see that no item of Rupees 90 for 90 maunds was paid by me for the Municipal due on ghee received after the 27th February. The real item is on the 11th March for which Municipal duty was paid; on the 11th I received 27 maunds and 3 seers, after that the next is on the 14th, 9 maunds. Between the 26th and the 14th March there is no item of Rupees 64-12-10. The Carting Agent paid the duty to the Municipality for the convenience of the merchants. Nothing was paid to the Carting Agent for taking the dues from us and paying to the Municipality. I understood that the Carting Agent paid the money over to the Municipality. The merchants paid for their own convenience the money to the Carting Agent to be paid by him into the Municipality. I knew that Fardunshaw the partner at the station was the manager of the business. Lalu and Vanarsi were working under him. I called Edulji when going along the road and asked him about paying the octroi duty to his men. I knew he was one of the partners. He was going along on his own business. This was four or five years ago. I don't remember exactly. I told this matter to no one before I told it in Court. I have three partners. One is Mugunlal. He is an uncle of Mr. Hiralal. I had no conversation with any vakil about what evidence I should give. I have not met any saheb about this matter. Mr. Wilson sent for my books. He sent a sepoy for them. I sent my books by a partner to Mr. Hiralal. It may have been Bhukundas or Mugunlal. I sent them to Mr. Hiralal that they might be sent to Mr. Wilson. I had no conversation with Mr. Hiralal about the books afterwards. I did not ask if the books had gone to Mr. Wilson. No explanation of any thing in the books was asked from me. A second notice came to me brought by a sepoy. I did not take the notice to Mr. Hiralal. I had it read to me by some one. I don't remember whether I afterwards went to Mr. Hiralal for advice. I endorsed the books and sent them without taking advice. I have not at any time had any conversation with Mr. Hiralal about these books.

Re-examined.—I do not know what shares the partners have in the Carting Agent's firm. Fardunshaw told me he was a partner of Edulji's. I knew this four or five years ago. Before that I understood Edulji alone was the manager of the Carting Agency Fardunshaw did not then come to the station. I have had dealings with the Carting Agent about fifteen years. Before the partnership the business was in the name of Edulji Muncherji in my book. It was formed into "Co." about five or six years ago. I can give no reason why I have remembered my conversation with Edulji. I made no arrangements with the Carting Agent. Lalu Jina came to me to take the money and I asked Edulji if it might be paid to him and he said yes. I did not go either to Lalu or Edulji to ask them to take the Municipal money. I used to pay the duty personally at the naka. Mugunlal Bhaiji has not been my partner the last two or three years. I paid the duty relying on Edulji and Furdunji. I asked none except Edulji as to the propriety of paying the duty to Lalu. My trade in partnership has been closed for the last two or three years. Mugunlal is not of my caste.

By Court.—I have never received any receipt for Municipal money paid through the Carting Agent. When I paid the money direct at the naka I got a receipt. I do not remember whether I ever asked the Carting Agent for a Municipal receipt. Before asking Edulji I did not pay any money to Lalu Jina for the Municipality. I never go to the Carting Agent's office. I had dealings with Mr. Edulji personally before I asked him about paying the money to Lalu Jina. I had no personal dealings with him afterwards. I transacted them with Fardunshaw.

Recalled by permission of the Court by Mr. Mehta.—Neither I or my partner gave Mr Hiralal any Municipal receipts for use in this case.

Q.—Why do you say for certain that your partner did not do so?

A.—If my partner had given them, he would have told me. He should have asked me, because the receipts are in my name. When I had partners the accounts remained in the shop and not with the partners. The shop was Mugunlal's. The shop was in the name of Mugunlal Gowrishunker when the partnership was first going on. Gowrishunker and Mugunlal were the two partners. I have had no conversation with any one about these receipts yesterday evening or this morning before the Court sat. I did not know why I was sent for this time. I heard this morning that the receipts were in Court. I was told that I was called for in Court. I did not ask my informant Pana Ramchunda if he was in Court yesterday. I made no inquiries as for why I was sent for. I did not see Mugunlal nor Mr. Hiralal. (The receipts to which this examination allude are produced by Mr. Mehta, who states they were given to his client by Mr. Hiralal about 15 or 20 days ago. (Mr Hiralal denies this)

Lalu Jina deposed:—My calling is gomasta to Edulji Muncherji andCo. My residence is at Vejalpur, Broach City. I know Vithal Mathuradas. He is a ghee merchant. His ghee comes from the railway station. I collect money for the Carting Agent. I have been doing so for five or seven years. The ghee is brought from the station to Vithal Mathuradass's shop by us, i. e. the Carting Agent's firm. I do not go personally with the goods. The cart driver takes them. Three or four days after the goods arrive I go to the merchant for the money. I take 8 pies per maund for carting fees, also railway charges and octroi duty on the goods,

I write the transaction into the merchant's bharat vahi. I credit the goods delivered and debit the money taken from the merchant. The Carting Agent's fee is taken yearly. Only the railway freightage and the Municipal dues are debited in the bharat vahi In the bharat vahi of 1939 the entry in March 2nd 1883 is in my hand. The amount of goods credited for which money was taken away in March 2nd is that received on 26th and 27th February 1883. Of the sum Rs. 126-9-3 Rs. 55-3-6 was taken by me for the Municipality for the goods of the 26th Feb., the sum of Rs. 57-9-9 was taken for the Municipality for goods received on February 27th. The amount of ghee received on the 26th February was 37 maunds 27 seers (Bengal maunds). The credit and debit entries are in my writing. On the 27th August 1883, 16 kuppas ghee (20 maunds 24 seers) was received and on them Rs. 37-1-3 was paid to me for the Municipality. The railway charge On the 26th August 13 Kuppas were received (13 maunds 24 seers) and the duty on them was Rs. 26-4-6 and the Railway charge Rs. 5-4. The 26th and 27 are lumped together. All these items are in my handwriting. The money was taken by me on the 29th August, amounting to Rs. 73-11-0. The debit entries also are in my writing. The entries were made on the day I received the money. On the 13th January 1887 the credit entry is in my handwriting. The Railway charge is Rs. 6-14 and the octroi Rs. 56-11-3. This money I took away with that for other items on two different days, the 13th and 24th January 1884. The amount taken on the 13th Jan. was Rs. 65 and on the 24th Rs. 93-5-3, total Rs. 158-5-3. This includes items for 13th, 16th and 24th Jan. All these entries are in my handwriting. When I took away the money I had entered it in my day book by Vanarsi Bechar (in 1883) and by Merwanji Damodhur (in 1884). There is only one day book for our delivery Khata. The book is Edulji Muncherji and Co.'s book. In 1883 Vanarsi Bechar used to write up the books at the station. I can't say whether these particular items were written by me or Vanarsi Bechar. I can say from the books. From the cash-book (mel) produced from the custody of the Court I see that the entry relating to 2nd March 1883 of Rs. 126-15-9 is in my writing. I put in the entry. The items include sums received on behalf of the Municipality on 26th and 27th February, 1883. These sums are given in detail. I see also from E. that the entry for 31st August 1883 is in my writing. It includes as a sub-entry Rs 73-11-9, of this Rs. 30-9-6 were for the 26th August and Rs. 43-2-3 for the 27th. I see also from E. that on the 15th January 1884 the entry is in Vanarsi Bechar's handwriting. It is put in. The sum is Rs. 65 in the name of Vithal Mathuradass from whom it was received. This item was written in my presence.

Mr. Mehta here drew the attention of the Court to the circumstance that under the information this witness is also accused in the alternative.

The sum of Rs. 93-5-3 on the 24th January is in my writing. That in this entry E (3) it is in Vithal Mathuradass' name. We have no Khatova in our office. The money received from Vithul Mathuradass appears in the cash book, the ugrani book.

Q—Besides the above two are there any other books in which the money received from Vithal would appear ?

A—The ugrani (the witness shewed great hesitation and pretended not to understand the question.)

Mr. Hiralal applied to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Mehta again urged his objection that the witness being accused under the information cannot be sworn and heard. Summons to Fardunjee Dinshaw in the case of Lalu Jina was produced.

The objection was disallowed. Mr. Hiralal was allowed to cross-examine the witness.

When I brought the money from Vithal's I handed it over to Vanorsey Bechar. It was his duty to give it to the Municipality. A Nakedar used to come to the office for the money. This custom went on for three or four years. About 15 or 20 merchants paid their octroi through the carting agent. Different Nakedars came to take the money from us. Vanorsey Bechar used to take a receipt from the Nakedar. Separate receipts were given for each merchant. The Nakedar came for the money every ten or fifteen days. There was also a separate receipt for each kind of goods. I have not seen the receipt book by the Nakedar. The receipt given to Vanorsy was a printed one. I did not see the Municipal seal on the receipt. I can identify such a receipt as those given to see it. The receipts were Municipal receipts. I have receipts given by the Municipality to merchants or who pay their octroi direct. I cannot say whether the receipts given to Vanorsi were similar to those given straight to merchants. the receipts were given to merchants or their servants, who came for them in the evening and sometimes I took the receipts to the merchants myself when I entered the transactions in the the merchants' books I had not the receipts with me.

Q—Did you not pay the money to the Municipality after receiving it from the merchants ?

A—Yes.

We have a municipality Khata in our books. Sometimes the Nakedar's name, to whom the money was paid, was entered in haste in the books. The numbers of the receipts were not taken. None of the details of each separate receipt were entered. From my Ugrani book details were entered on a separate piece of paper. They were not taken from the receipts. The amount of money received and the amount of goods and merchants' names were in my Ugrani book. The sum paid to the Municipality was entered in the day-book. It appears from the Ugrani book what balance remained to be collected from the merchants. The money for the Municipality was paid to the Nakedar in lump sums. Receipts were given by the Municipality. One receipt was not given for the whole, as separate receipts were given.

Cross-Examination.—I have been servant to Edaljee Muncherjee and Co. for five or seven years. I know there are four partners in the firm. The names are Edaljee Furdunshaw, Nusserwanjee, and Keamaruddin. Each man's share is a four anna share. Furdunshaw manages the firm. Edaljee takes no part in the management. He has not done so since the Company was formed. About sixteen months after the Company was formed I became a servant. All the time I have been servant I never saw Edaljee managing the firm. He has bought land in this district. He stays out of Broach to look after these lands. The profit of the firm is about Rs. 1,000 or 1,200. The profit of each partner is about 1,000 or 900. From exhibit Ugrani it appears that two years' 1881-82 profits for each partner were Rs. 1,600. That is about the usual profit. Vanarsi and I were under Furdunshaw; Nusserwanjee helped Furdunshaw. A delivery book and a profits book were kept. For the delivery book an Ugrani, a cash book, and a rozmel were kept. In the profit's accounts a day book and aledger were kept. Three men did the writing. Two in the delivery book, one in the other. Ukajee wrote the profit accounts. Vanarsi and I had other work to do besides writing. I get Rupees 150 per annum and Vanarsi Rupees 200. The sum received for the Municipality was credited in our day book in lumps. When the money was paid over to the Municipality the debit side also contained an entry of a lump sum.

On the 26th February Rs. 69-15 is credited to the Municipality. This shows the sum taken from the merchants that day for Municipal duty. The details of this lump sum appear from the cash book. This cash book is exhibit R. M. This in Vithal Mathuradas's name appears the item Rs. 55-11-6 to Nakadars, who used to come to our office for the money, a lump sum was paid him and this was debited in the day book. On the 1st March 1883 Rs. 385-4 was paid to the Municipality. In respect to the sum paid to Sudrai, no account is kept as to the merchants who paid these duties. Three or four mehtas more would be necessary if the details of all these were kept in the accounts. There was no need of these details to enter into the profit and loss account, because these sums only passed through the hands of the firm and did not affect the partnership account. The firm were paid nothing by either the Municipality or the merchants for collecting the duty. Money was paid in from Capital to carry on, the business being entered duly in the partnership accounts as "Uplak." In the day book I see on the 27th August 1883 the sum of Rs. 37-1-3 credited to the Municipality as receivable. In the cash book the sums credited are those receivable to be paid to the Municipality and for the railway charges. The sums are not entered as actually received on the days. The Rs. 37-1-3 was to be received from Vithal Mathuradass. This appears from the cash book. In the day-book I see the sum of Rs. 85-6 credited to the Municipality, on the 13th January 1884. From the Ugrani book I see that goods were taken to Vithal Mathuradass on which Rs. 56-11-3 was due to the Municipality. It appears from the ugrani-book that this forms part of the Rs 85-5 mentioned above. It would appear if the accounts were balanced that all the sums credited also were entered on the debit side. An account was prepared at Mr. Wilson's shewing that the sums entered as receivable were paid out to the Municipality. The four books produced contain such statements for the years 1880-1884. Another account was prepared to show Mr. Wilson, how the detailed items were included in the lump sum debited in the day-book as paid to the Municipality. This statement is the one produced, from 1st January 1882 to the 10th December 1882 and from 11th December 1882 to August 1st 1883, also 1st September 1881 to 31st December 1881, also from 11th December 1882 to 9th February 1883, Mr. Wilson told us there was no need to go further than these ones we prepared. It appears from this statement that the sum 55-11-6 on the 26th February 1883 comes into the total of Rs 69-15, as receivable, and into the item of Rs. 300 which is entered as paid to the Municipality on the 26th March 1883 as paid, Vanarsi used to keep the money used for carrying on the business. He also had the daily balance. He would be responsible for any increase or decrease in the sum.

Re-examined.—From exhibit Y, I can't say whether the first entry on page 1 of ledger of 1939 on credit side was written before or after the account was balanced. The sum is Rs. 940-11-6. It is the balance of the previous year. It appears that the item was written after the others in the account. This is entered in the profit accounts of Edaljee Muncherjee and Co. for 1939. The item apparently subsequently entered is the profit of 1938. I don't know why the accounts were made up for two years together and not for each separately. In my firm the profit and loss accounts are not made up yearly. It is made up every two or three years. I don't know why this is done. I was formerly teacher in a school. I don't know the usage of merchants in this respect. I have to do with many merchants. I did not go to settle the carting agent's accounts with the merchants. A man used to go from our office and bring back the carting agent's fees. I cannot give any instance of a merchant who did not settle his account with the carting agent. I can't say on oath that all the merchants did not make up their account for the fees every year. I see exhibit W is the day-book of Edaljee Muncherjee and Co. for 1939-8. It appears to me that the sum of Rs. 300 entered, was subsequently entered. It is not in my writing. It appears like that of Bhikajee. This Rs. 300 is an entry on the debit side of the day-book for January 1st 1883. It appears that this sum is also subsequently added in the total for that day. On the 1st January a total of Rs. 2,536-11-9 is credited. This is the balance of the previous day, added to the takings of the day, (Jan. 1.) for fees. The credit entries ought to begin at the top of the page, but the credit entries are on the opposite side, so the credit entries begin lower down on the half page which is missing. The page 7 written below the total entry of Rs. 2,536-11-6 refers to the page of the ledger. The Rs. 2,450 written on debit side is the amount taken by Vanarsi Bechar from the company for paying octroi duty and Railway charges. Vanarsi took the book for his balance to pay Railway fees and Municipal dues. When money was received from merchants for these accounts if more than the Rs. 2,450 was obtained this excess sum was paid back to the company. On the 3rd September 1883, Vanarsi had only Rs. 1,745 with him. The credit total on that day is Rs. 1,823-0-9. I cannot say without seeing the books that Edulji drew sums when he wanted them from the balance. I see from the book that on the 30th October 1883 Rs. 24-6 was debited to Edulji to pay for mangoes received from Bombay.

In U page 254 the entries of the items of Rs. 1,600 given to the four partners do not appear to me to be fresh. They do not appear to have been written subsequently to the last entry on 31st December 1883. These items and one of Rs. 300 were written with a different pen to that used for the debit side, and the credit side items above them. All the credit entries of 31st Dec., and these items of Rs. 1,600 and Rs. 300, are in the writing of Bhukaji Cowasjee. I can't explain why the sand remains on these five entries and not on the other entries for the day. On the 31st December 1883 I see the debit entry Rs. 69-7-6 debited to a loss by Vanarsi Bechar. This is written off. I see the account which shews Edulji Muncherjis drawings against his profits that no balance is struck. I cannot explain this. The accounts of three other partners also are not balanced. I cannot explain this. I cannot find that in the year 1883 any capital was paid in by any of the four partners. The entries of the partners' shares of Rs. 1,600 on credit side of pages 6 and 254 are in the handwriting of Bhukaji Cowasjee. This is produced (E) is the khata vahi of Edulji Muncherji and Co. for 1940. The writing in Edulji Muncherji's account is Bhukaji Cowasji's. There is no balance struck in it. No profits are entered in it. It does not appear that Edulji paid in anything. The accounts of the other partners are not balanced nor have they paid any capital in to the firm for the year 1940. Rs. 900 are debited in detail to the account of Edulji. There is a khata for 1939 for the company (page 20 Y), also for 1940. The latter is written in Bhukaji's writing. In this the Rs. 1,600 each partner's share is not debited. In the khata for 1939 they are not debited. The book produced (F) is the khata vahi for 1941 of Edulji Muncherji and Co. In it I see a separate khata of Edulji Muncherji. There is no balance credited. Looking at the bharat vahi for 1940 I see that no credit balances should be there, as there was a debit balance at end of 1940. In the name of Edulji there is a khata for 1941. No item is credited there as profit, nor in the khatas of any of the other partners. This book (G) is the ugrani book. According to my understanding the book is called ugrani. It is for 1941. It is of the debit account. There was a similar book for 1940, but it is not forthcoming for the years before 1884. There were no such ugrani books. There are books similar to (G) for years subsequent to 1885 in my office. The pages of the ugrani book for 1885 appear older than those of pakka rojomels of 1883-1884. I cannot explain the cause of this. The entries in ugrani book (G) are made from another ugrani book for 1885 (H). There is no khata of merchants in (H). The book (G) begins in Kartak Sud 1st 1941 and goes to Aso Vad 30th 1941. The book (H) goes from 7th December 1884 to 2nd May 1885. The entries in (G) are made from (H) alone and from no other. I did not learn account business any where before I was employed in the firm here. Merchants had a ledger and rojmel. There is no difference between (G) and the khata vahi of the company, that in the khata vahi the pages of the day-book are put. They are not in the other. I see on looking on (G) that on the debit side pages are entered, not on the credit side. The book (G) contains the khata of merchants. It is in the form of khata vahi, but it contains also the names of merchants and details.

Re-examined.—I see from exhibit U that the sum of Rs. 1,600 entered after the total on December 31st 1883 on the debit side appears to have been entered subsequently to the total as appears to have been done on the credit side also. Below on the debit side is an entry shewing that the total profits were Rs. 5,470-15-9 instead of Rs. 6,700, which would have given each partner, share of a Rs 1,600. This does not shew that the Rs 1,600 was incorrect because the amount of Rs 929 was written off in the profit and loss account. It appears that the true profit was Rs. 5,470-15-9. The profit as divided amongst the partners does not appear in Y. According to my understanding the profit and carriage fees being entered in the name of tradesmen the profit obtained is accredited to the partners. Every entry in the daybook carries the page of the ledger to which it refers. The page has not been written beneath the entry Rs 929, but the item has been posted in the ledger. In Y the profit and loss account for 1939 is not balanced. There is a remark below the unbalanced account referring to page 14 of the book for the next year. There are no balanced accounts in V. Many of the accounts have equal totals and therefore do not need balancing. Others have unequal totals, but are not balanced. Upartapka is the sum debited to the person to whom it is given for use in the day's work. The sum is treated as in the cash balance, but it is not carried to any khata. When the money is paid back it is subtracted from the upartapka sum. When upartapka money is given to any one it is written on the debit side. When paid back it is not written on the credit side, but substracted from the amount entered on the debit side. I don't know how it appears whether there is profit or loss in a business. There is no interest on upartapka. The letter "Pa" on U means patka rojmel. It is prepared from a kacha rojmel. I can't say where the kacha mel of U is. After the 2nd March 1883 I see from F. that Rs. 309-4-6 was paid to the Municipality on the 3rd March. Also Rs. 346-11 on the 12th March, on the 16th March Rs. 25, on the 20th March Rs. 63-4, on the 26th March Rs. 300. The sum of Rs. 55-11-6 paid by Vithal Mathuradas for the Municipality came into the above sum Rs. 300 as shewn in the tala prepared. I can explain it from the tala. Sometimes the money was paid soon and sometimes late. It depended on the nakedar's leisure. I did not see the nakedar coming between the 2nd and 26th March. It appears from the daybook that a nakedar must have come for the sum on 12th, 16th and 20th. I never told the nakedar that he was not to take away the sum of Rs. 55-11-6. I can't point out the particular items from the tala which go to make up the Rs. 300. The sum of Rs. 37-1-3 is not in the tala prepared because the tala does not go far. I cannot shew from rojmel in what item it comes. The Rs. 55-11-3 is not in the tala for some reason. I am unable to show from my books in what item the Rs. 37-1-3 is included without drawing out a tala. I cannot show that any of the three items were paid to any particular nakedar. The signature is not taken in the daybook. There is no written acknowledgment whatever from the nakedar. Receipts were taken from the nakedar and given to the merchants. The numbers of the receipts are not entered in the books for any item paid to the nakedars. Rs. 114-4-9 were paid to me for the Municipality on January 5th 1883. This appears from A. This consisted of two items. This entry was a mistake as to the date, which should be December 31. The entry is in my writing. The two detailed items appear in the tala, one in December 31, and the other on the 5th January. The sum received as upertapka should appear in the daybook on the 12th March 1883. In the daybook no upertapka is credited. The amount from U is Rs. 21,036, as debited. In the ordinary cash book there is no credit and debit account. I don't know of any other cash book but this. I have not seen any document of agreement of partnership between the four partners. There is a document I believe.

(Mr. Hiralal calls for the production of the document if it exists. Mr. Mehta objects on the ground of want of notice. Objection allowed.)

In the daybook of 1942 on the debits side the writing appears to be that of Vanarsi. The only men who wrote the books since 1881 were Ookaji Vanarsi and I, also Manuklal Girdharlal. Manuklal left about four or five years ago.

By Court.—I have never seen Mr. Edulji in the office since I have been there. I have never seen him doing any of the work of the firm. Fardunshaw Dinshaw examines the books. Kamarodin has a separate business. I have not seen Kamarodin come to the office. Fardunshaw does not write up the books. Nusserwanji writes the documents for sending with goods. Fardunshaw does the same work. When the nakedar came for the money in the evening I have seen books with him. The receipt was given to Vanarsi Bechar. Sometimes the merchant's man came for the receipt. Sometimes the receipt was taken by one of us.

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER.

A DINNER was given at the hotel Metropole on the 26th ult., in comemoration of the entry into the Residency of Lucknow by officers of the force under General Havelock and General Outram whose grand exploit marked the turning point in the sad history of the Indian Mutiny, when the British troops began to turn the tide of disaster and to win back our great revolted Dependency. Associated with these gallant gentlemen for the first time were four members of the original garrison of Lucknow, who were in a position to appreciate the service rendered to them by the relieving force, which, in the performance of their great cost of arms, lost twenty-five per cent. of their strength. Lord Napier of Magdala presided, and supporting the President were General Sir William Olpherts, Lieutenant Generals Dodgson, Sir H. Havelock-Allan, J. Spurgin, Major Generals Digby Barker, Limond, Lynch, Macbean, Oldfield, Swanston; Colonels Chamier Maitland, H. Pearson, G. Stewart; Deputy Inspecting Generals Jee and Swettenham, Deputy Surgeon General Clarke, Lieutenant Colonels Battine and Skrine, Majors Beamont and Finlay, Captain Robertson, and Mr. H. D. Willock. The members of the original garrison were Lieut. General M'Leod Innes, Deputy Surgeon General Partridge, Mr. W. C. Capper, and Mr. G. H. Lawrence.

After the dinner and the loyal toasts, a few moments were devoted as "a tribute of solemn thought to the memory of departed comrades, coupled with the names of our beloved commanders, General Havelock, General Outram, and Brigadier-General Neil."

The Chairman, addressing the assembly as comrades and brother officers, said:—It was with deeper interest than he could express in words that he offered the next toast for their acceptance. It was most gratifying to him to come there and see so many of the force of General Havelock and General Outram together. The feat of arms in which they had all taken a part was one which had never been surpassed in our military history. The great character of the leaders had given them a permanent place in the affection, the gratitude, and the admiration of all who had served under them. They would never forget the gallant and glorious Outram, to whom nothing was too great to try; who desired to grasp not only every honour that a General could win but also the distinction that was open to the soldier—the Victoria Cross (cheers). Let them always remember the pure and high-minded Havelock (cheers), whom nothing could daunt or overcome. They might lament that he was not there amongst them; but if he had lived, he might, in the course of years, have sunk quietly—as some of them did—into the grave, and there would not be that halo which now surrounded his memory as a hero who died in the field of his glory. Let them ever remember to impress upon the young officers who were coming forward to emulate the example of Havelock (cheers). Let them also ever remember Neil, their high-spirited leader (cheers). They could not tell why such things happened, why he who had apparently so great a career before him had been cut off. While there, however, he had done inestimable work in the first days of the Mutiny. Let them remember the many brave officers and gallant soldiers who fell by their sides in doing their duty; and remember with gratitude those who had given their lives to gain the victory by which those who survived had benefited (hear, hear). It was very gratifying to see there every branch and department of the force represented. The Staff was represented by their gallant friends Sir H. Havelock-Allan and General Dodgson. They had also General Spurgin, whose career he had watched since the Mutiny with the greatest interest; and he had always felt great sorrow when General Spurgin did not get the rewards he had deserved so well. He was glad General Spurgin was present, and he was sure all who saw his work in Lucknow remembered and respected it (cheers). Perhaps as an Engineer he might be forgiven for coming to the Engineer Department, and expressing the satisfaction he felt at seeing present General Innes and General Limond. They had the Commissariat represented—and they owed a great deal to the Commissariat administered by General Macbean. They had the 78th represented by Colonel Barker, Colonel Skrine, Major Finlay, and Captain Robertson. He well remembered when the Yellow House was captured by a party of the 78th, and shells began to fall amongst them, the clear voice of Macpherson saying "Steady, men." The 5th Fusiliers—a good regiment indeed—was represented by General Oldfield, and they all remembered the way in which poor Colonel Simmons gave up his life at the head of his regiment (hear, hear). The Artillery they had represented by Colonel Maitland and General Sir William Alford. He must not put the subaltern first, but the General could afford to let the Subaltern have that credit, seeing that he was Subaltern, General, and everything else at that time (laughter and cheers). They all remembered his gallop through the gates of Lucknow, when the General had asked him, "Can you take your guns through and open on the enemy," and his cheery reply "Nothing easier, Sir" (cheers). As to the Medical Department, in praise of the services they could not say enough (hear, hear), he was very sorry that Sir Joseph Phayres was not present; but every one who suffered—and few there were who did not suffer—must recollect how much they owed to the Medical Department, represented by Surgeon General Clarke, Dr. Partridge, and Dr. Jee (cheers). Before asking them to drink the toast in solemn silence, he must allude to the loss in Burmah of their genial and bright friend, General Crommelin, and recall the distinction he had earned during the Mutiny in crossing the Ganges with very insufficient material made up of country boats. In conclusion, he hoped that for many years that meeting might go on. Though he could not hope to be for many years more amongst them, he trusted there would continue to be the annual meeting of the remnant of the party whom war had united in bonds which were life-long (cheers).

The toast was drunk in solemn silence.

Sir H. Havlock-Allan proposed "The Health of our Living but Absent Comrades, whom we wish were with us." He said he held in his hand a list of twenty-five of their old comrades, who were still serving her Majesty in various departments and in various parts of the world. Though absent, he was sure they were all present in mind and spirit. In a brief reference to some few of those absent comrades, it would not be right to omit mention of General Gray, that fine type of a soldier of the Indian school, now in the 96th year of a green old age. All would bear in sorrowing recollection their gallant friend Sir Herbert M'Pherson, who had died in the place of glory in command of an army in the field in Burmah. Referring to another of the Lucknow heroes now serving in India, Major General Sir John Hudson, has one destined to fill yet higher posts in the Indian Army, Sir Henry next mentioned the K.C.B. Jubilee honours which had been bestowed on himself and General Sir Fraser Tytler, in recognition of the services of Havelock and Outram's force, and said that they were so rewarded as representative members of the force: but it was to the gallantry, devotion, and patriotism of the glorious soldiers who had won those victories they owed the honour which had been conferred on them. He was glad that they had amongst them representatives of the old garrison of Lucknow, and he hoped that for many years to come there would be on the occasion of that annual celebration a further development of that principal of amalgamation. In proposing the toast of their absent comrades, who were still serving her Majesty, he was sure they would all join with him in the hope that these comrades would still rise in the profession to which they did so much honour (cheers). Long might they meet annually under the presidency of Lord Napier to commemorate a feat of arms which, the noble Lord had said, had never been surpassed, and, he would venture to add, had never been equalled.

The toast was drunk with all the honours.

General Sir William Olpherts, in proposing "The Members of the Original Garrison of Lucknow, whom we relieved," said that was the 30th anniversary of the day when the force under General Havelock and General Outram had succeeded in entering Lucknow. In doing what they had done to aid their beleaguered comrades, they had done their duty, as far as in them lay, and he hoped the officers of the garrison were satisfied with their exertions (hear, hear). He was glad the scope of the dinner had been extended to embrace the officers of the old garrison (cheers). Their exploits and services stood out alone, and in trying to relieve them they had only done their duty, and they only claimed the credit which was due to the officers and men of the force to which they belonged (cheers). He begged to propose the health of the illustrious Garrison of Lucknow, coupled with the name of Lieut. General M'Leod Innes, V.C. (cheers).

The toast was drunk with acclamation, and was acknowledged by the gallant officer named.

The final toast was "Success to future Anniversaries," proposed by Major General Lynch, and heartily drunk by the assembled officers.

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EMIN PASHA REFUSING TO BE RELIEVED.

DR. FELKIN, of Edinburgh, has sent to the *Scotsman*, a translation of some extracts of letters received by him from Emin Pasha. If Emin adheres to his resolve not to be relieved, Mr. Stanley's expedition threatens to end in a fiasco. The letters are dated Wadelai, 17th April 1887, and run as follows:—

GRATITUDE TO SYMPATHISERS

To-morrow morning (writes Emin Pasha) I am sending a courier to Unyoro with letters for Mr. Mackay, and I take the opportunity of sending you a few lines. On the 9th of this month Mr. Mackay had the goodness to send me a *Weekly Times* of November 1886 from which I saw that Mr. Allen had published a letter which I wrote to him on January 1 of that year. I saw also the most kind and appreciative leading article which the *Times* published concerning us. You can imagine yourself better than I can tell you that the heartfelt sympathy which has been expressed for me and my people in England and the many friends we appear to have made, have given me extreme pleasure, and have richly repaid me for many of the sorrows and hardships. I have undergone. I could never have believed that I, a stranger, and my poor people could have received such generous thoughts, and that any one would be ready to make for us such sacrifices. I am indeed proud of the Lord which the *Times* has felt justified in saying for us and also of the letter which was Written by Dr Sclater that master of our science (Natural History).

DETERMINED TO REMAIN AT WADELAI.

If, however, the people in Great Britain think tha as soon as Stanley or Thomson comes I shall return with them they greatly err. I have passed twelve years of my life here, and would it be right of me to desert my post as soon as the opportunity for escape presented itself? I shall remain with my people until I see perfectly clear that both their future and the future of our country is safe. The work that Gordon paid for with his blood I will strive to carry on, if not with his energy and genius, still according to his intentions and in his spirit. When my lamented chief placed the government of this country in my hands, he wrote to me:—"I appoidt you for civilisation and progress' sake." I have done my best to justify the trust he had in me, and that I have to some extent been successful and have won the confidence of the natives is proved by the fact that I and my handful of people have held our own up to the present day in the midst of hundreds and thousands of natives. I remain here the last and only representative of Gordon's staff. It therefore falls to me and is my bounded duty to follow upon the road he shows us. Sooner or later a bright future must arise in these countries; sooner or later these people will be drawn into the circle of the ever-advancing civilised world. For twelve long years I have striven and toiled, and sown the seeds for future harvest—laid the foundation-stones for future buildings. Shall I now give up the work because a way may soon open to the coast? Never. If England wishes really to help us she must try in the first place, to conclude some treaty with Uganda or Unyoro by which the condition of those countries may be improved both morally and politically. A safe road to the coast must be opened up and one which shall not be at the mercy of the moods of childish kings or disreputable Arabs. This is all we want, and it the only thing necessary to permit of the steady development of these countries. If we possessed it we could look the future hopefully in the face. May the near future bring the realisation of the certainly modest wishes, and may we be permitted, after all the trials which God has seen fit to bring us through, to see a time of peace and prosperity in Central Africa.

WADELAI BURNED—UPS AND DOWNS.

You can imagine with what anxiety I look for the denouement of things, and how I count the days which must still pass before I receive definite news. I thank God that I am still able to work and to keep my people well in hand. As long as I have plenty to occupy me I seem to forget all trials, of which we have, unfortunately, only too many, I had only just returned here from Redjaf, when, owing to the stupidity of the negroes living near this station in burning the grass during a gale of wind, the flames spread, and Wadelai was burnt to the ground. With the help of the neighbouring negro chiefs I have been able to rebuild the station, which is now much handsomer than before. It was only by tremendous exertions that we were able to save our arms and ammunition, but all else became a booty to the flames. It is true that we had not much to lose, but what little we had was very precious, and its loss all the more grevious. Things go on with us in the same way as before. We sow, we reap, we spin, and live day after day as usual; but February was an unlucky month to us, as almost nearly every station fires broke out. This was due to the expectionally strong winds in that month and to the carelessness of the natives in burning grass. We have docked our steamers, and renewed them as much as possible, and besides this we have built several boats, so you see we have plenty to do. I have been obliged to evacuate Lado, as it is impossible for me to supply the garrison there with corn; but, as a set-off to the loss of this station, I have been able to re-occupy the district of Makraka. At present, therefore we occupy the whole of my former stations, in Makraka, Redjaf, Redden, Kiri, Muggi, Labori, Chor Aju, Dufile, Fatika, Fadibek, Wadelai, Ssongo, and Mahagi, nearly all the stations which were originally entrust ed to me by General Gordon; and I intend, and expect to keep them all.

HIS RESOLVE REPEATED.

I should like here again to mention that if a relief expedition comes to us I will on no account leave my people. We have passed through troublous times together, and I consider it would be a shameful act on my part were I to desert my people. My people are, notwithstanding all their hardships, brave and good, with the exception of the Egyptains. We have known each other many years, and I do not think it would be easy at present for a stranger to take up my work and to win at once the confidence of the people. It is therefore out of the question for me to leave; so I shall remain. All we would ask England to do is to bring about a better understanding with Uganda, and to provide us with a free and safe way to the cost. This is all we want. Evacuate our territory! Certainly not.

MR. HENRY IRVING ON ACTORS AND ACTING.

A BANQUET was given on Sept. 29 by the members of the Manchester Arts Club to Mr. Henry Irving, who is one of the vice-presidents of the institution. Mr. Irving, in acknowledging that toast of his health, said that when he suggested that evening for their gathering he had an eye to the fact that this was the anniversary of his appearance in the city twenty-four years ago. He came all the way from Greenock with but a few shillings in his pocket, and found himself in the splendid Theatre-Royal, now so ably presided over by Captain Bainbridge. The autumn dramatic season of 1860 began with a little farce—a little-two act piece from the French, called "The Spy" the whole concluding with "God Save the Queen," in both of which he took prominent parts, so that even then as a vocalist he had some proficiency, though he had not achieved the distinction subsequently attained by his efforts in Mephistopheles. (Laughter.) The little piece from the French and a one-act farce (for "God Save the Queen" was left out after the first night, through on fault of his)—(laughter)—did not constitute a sensational bill of fare, and he could not conscientiously say that they crammed the theatre for a fortnight. Faust and Marguerite were afterwards played, and he recollected of Dr. Faust being transported at the end of the play to the bottom of a well amid sulphurous and tormenting flames. (Laughter.) These were very happy days. And there was some good work done in the theatre. During the five years of his sojourn in Manchester there was a succession of brilliant plays performed by first-rate actors; and he owed much to the valuable experience he gained in the Theatre-Royal. Whether they were all first-rate actors he would not say; but they thought so, and were very happy in that belief. It might be that actors were not better now, but there could be no question that they were better off. He saw that that distinguished French critic M. Sarcey had been lamenting that the stage was becoming too respectable. He seemed to think that by-and bye the stage would become so respectable and mediocre that the art of acting would disappear. He (Mr. Irving) thought there was a good deal of art left that was no less exacting than it ever was and the public demanded a high standard from some people. (Hear, hear.) When the first went to Manchester, art was not so potent as it was now. To feel how great a change had been wrought, and how far-reaching an influence had been exercised, one had only to walk through the art galleries of the city. (Hear hear.) Stage art improved very much in Manchester under the influence of Charles Calvert with his Stakespeare and other revivals. Dalvert's was a worthy ambition, which should hardly be left to private enterprise—certainly in a city like Manchester, with its art schools and encouragement. Why did not Manchester support a stock company? The only stock companies now were in London. The Lyceum Company had been kept together for many years—a company with all the advantages of organisation and loyal co-operation—and there was no reason why Manchester should not again have a company of its own. (Hear hear.) There would soon be a repertoire; with—repertoire would come change of performance, and with change of performance, practice, without which young men seldom achieved much. People sometimes said there were no models for young actors to found their style upon. There were plenty if they wanted them—French, German, Italian, American, and even Dutch if they liked but practice, practice practice, was what he actor needed, and unless stock companies somewhere existed young actors must suffer (Hear hear.) As is said in Glasgow the other day, he believed the time would come when municipilities would provide for the theatre—as a necessary recreation, if nothing more, for the people. Such must be the hope of all true lovers of the drama. (Applause.)

MORE THACKERAY LEITERS.

Scribner's Magazine for October contains the seventh and concluding instalment of the Thackeray Letters. All the letters in this instalment were written during Thackeray's American visits, and contain amusing and good-natured descriptions of th eleading American cities in which he lectured.

THACKERAY'S FIRST GLIMPSE OF AMERICA.

Writing soon after arriving in New York, Thackeray says he didn't expect to like people as he did; but he was agreeably disappointed and found many most pleasant companions, natural and good; natural and well read and well bred too; and he was none the worse pleased because everybody had read all his books and praised his lectures.

Broadway (he writes) is miles upon miles long, a rush of life such as I never have seen; not so full as the Strand, but so rapid. The houses are always being torn down and built up again, the railroad cars drive slap into the midst of the city. There are barricades and scaffoldings banging everywhere. I have not been into a house except the lat country one but something new is being done to it, and the hammerings are clattering in the passage, or a wall or steps are down, or the family is going to move. Nobody is quiet here, no more am I. The rush and restlessness pleases me, and I like, for a little, the dash of the stream. I am not received as a god, which I like too. There is one paper which goes on every morning saying I am a snob, and I don't say no. Six people were reading it at breakfast this morning, and the man opposite me popped it under the table-cloth. But the other papers roar with approbation. "Criez, beugles, of journaux!" They don't understand French though, that bit of Beranger will hang fire. Do you remember "Jete sur cette boule," etc,? Yes, my dear sister remembers. God Almighty bless her, and all she loves.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

In a letter written at Philadelphia, Thackeray says he is tired of shaking hands with people and "acting the lion business" night after night.

Every body is introduced and shakes hands. I know thousands of colonels, professors, editors, and what not, and walk the streets guiltily, knowing that I don't know 'em, and trembling lest the man opposite to me is one of my friends of the day before. I believe I am popular, except at Boston among the newspaper, men who fired into me, but a great favourite with the *monde* there and elsewhere. Here in Philadelphia it is all praise and kindness. . . . Have you heard that I have found Beatrix at New York? I have basked in her bright eyes; but, ah me! I don't care for her, and shall hear of her marrying a Newfoundland back with a feeling of perfect pleasure. She is really as like Beatrix as that fellow William and I may was like Costigan. She has a dear woman of a mother upwards of fifty-five, whom I like the best, I think, and think the handsomest—a sweet lady. What a comfort those dear Elliots are to me; I have had but one little letter from J. E., full of troubles to. She says you have been a comfort to them too I can't live without the tenderness of some woman, and expect when I am sixty I shall be marrying a girl of eleven or twelve, innocent, barley-sugar loving, in a pinafore.

THE AMERICAN GIRLS.

In the same letter he says,—

The prettiest girl in Philadelphia, poor soul, has read *Vanity Fair* twelve times. I paid her a great big compliment yesterday, about her good looks of course, and she turned round delighted to her friend and said, "*Il monet balled*," that is something like the pronunciation. Beatrix has an adorable pronunciation, and uses little words, which are much better than wit. And what do you think? One of the prettiest girls in Boston is to be put under my charge to go to a marriage at Washington next week. We are to travel together all the way alone—only, only, I'm not going. Young people, when they are engaged here, make tours alone; fancy what the British Mrs. Grundy would say at such an idea! There was a young Quakeress at the lecture last night, listening about Fielding. Lord! Lord! how pretty she was! There are hundreds of such everywhere, airy looking little beings, with magnolia—no, not magnolia; what is that white flower you make bouquets of, camilla or camelia?—complexions, and lasting not much longer.

THACKERAY'S VIEWS OF DEATH.

Here are some views about death, expressed in a letter from Washington:—

I don't pity anybody who leaves the world, not even a fair young girl in her prime; I pity those remaining. On her journey, if it pleases God to send her, depend on it there's no cause for grief; that's but an earthly condition. Out of our stormy life, and brought nearer the Divine light and warmth, there must be a serener climate. Can you fancy sailing into that calm? Would you care about going on the voyage, but for the dear souls left on the other shore? but we shan't be parted from them, no doubt, though they are from us. Add a little more intelligence to that which we possess even as we are, and why shouldn't we be with our friends though ever so far off? . . . Why presently, the body removed, shouldn't we personally be anywhere at will—properties of Creation, like the electric something spark is it? that thrills all round the globe simultaneously? and if round the globe why not *Uberall*? and the body being removed or elsewhere disposed of and developed, sorrow and its opposite, crime and the reverse, case and disease, desire and dislike, etc., go along with the body—a lucid Intelligence remains, a Perception ubiquitous.

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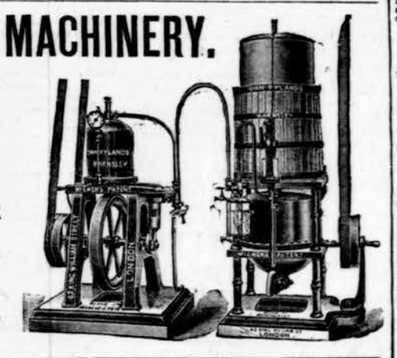

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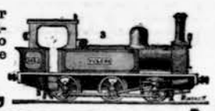

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SORE THROAT	OVER REACHES	BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS
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Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE FARM, SOUTHALL, MIDDLESEX, 1st December 1886.

TO THE EDITOR OF LAND AND WATER.

SIR,—Mr. Buckland's letter re "HIPPACEA" in two severe cases of Eczema in hounds, which appeared in your issue of 27th ult., has interested me much, and I am glad to be able to bear testimony to the efficacy, in my stable, of this little-known Indian preparation.

A valuable entire horse of mine was troubled with obstinate cracked heels, and for more than a year I tried every remedy that I heard of, but without avail. About six months ago "HIPPACEA" was brought to my notice, and I used it on my horse's heels, with the result that in a week the sores completely disappeared. The ointment seems to produce a soothing effect, and is certainly very healing. I have used it for severe wounds on sheep and pigs, with the same favorable results.

In the interest of the many readers of your journal who are owners of horses and cattle. I venture to trouble you with this letter and shall be glad to know that "HIPPACEA" meets with the success that, from my experience of it, I most unhesitatingly think it deserves.

H. P. BAXTER.

NEW HOUSE, SHADOWHURST, KENT, 29th March 1887.

DEAR SIR,—One of my Hounds suffered from cancer in the lower part of the stomach. After the Cancer was removed the Hound broke the stitches away, and the wound was quite open. I at once applied "HIPPACEA" employing no other remedy. The wound healed in marvellously quick time. I am particularly glad to notice that "HIPPCEA" appears to completely allay irritation and affords the animals treated with it great comfort.

Nearly twelve months experience of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked Heels, Sore backs, or wounds, Sores, and Skin diseases af every kind "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy both in the Stable and Kennel.

Yours faithfully
JOHN C. BUCKLAND,
MASTER, ASHFORD VALE HARRIERS.

found the "HIPPACEA" you sent me an excellent remedy for wounds and parts affected with thorns after hunting. It seems a good application for recently fired surfaces, apparently encouraging the discharge, preventing irritation, and hastening the healing process. It proved most beneficial in the case of one bad sore back.

Royal Horse Artillery Barracks, Dorchester. D. C. PALLIN, V.S., A.V.D.
10th January, 1887.

CHESTERFIELD HOUSE, NEWMARKET, 1st January 1887.

I have tried your "HIPPACEA" and find it an excellent remedy for cracked Heels and wounds in general. Please send me three tins by post. C. W. GOLDING.

EXNING, NEWMARKET, 8th January 1887.

I have used your "HIPPACEA" for cracked Heels and for Sores with good effect, and it has given me very satisfaction. JOHN MUMFORD,
Trainer.

BADMINTON, 22nd October, 1886.

SIR,—I have received a small tin of your "HIPPACEA" from His Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Please send me a 10s. tin of it that I may give it a fair trial, as I have a horse lame in the fetlock joint.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

BADMINTON, CHIPPENHAM, 1st December. 1886.

I think "HIPPACEA" is excellent for cracked Heels, please send me another 10s. tin.

JAMES WALKER, Stud Groom,
His Grace the Duke of Beaufort's Stables.

SECUNDERABAD, 24th April 1886.

I have given remainder of tin of "HIPPACEA" to another Officer of the 14th Hussars. I think it is wonderfully good stuff. I have tried it on a charger whose hair was all coming off, and the hair is now growing marvellously, and has entirely covered the bald patches. I will recommend it strongly.

LOFTUS THACKWELL,
Captain and Paymaster, 14th Hussars.

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